

Mobile Bazaar



IN

NIZAM HYDERABAD

1887

BY

DINSHÁH ARDESHIR JÁLEYÁRKHÁN

(Vincit Omnia Veritas)

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the words of a leading broadsheet of India,† the Earl of Dufferin, in the year just closed, performed a tour of “unusual length and of unusual interest. . . . He travelled from Dan to Beersheba, “or more literally he is going right round India, from Simla to Lahore, “from Lahore to Bombay, from Bombay to Madras, and from Madras “to Calcutta.”

The tour will always be known in Indian History as one of real historical fame: it was earnest and thorough, associated with some traces of humane works and friendly politico-social consolidation of British and Native India. The agreeable and impressionable manner in which the Stately tour was performed, had, indeed, the ring of Jubilee about it; the Indian Incarnation of that Jubilee followed the footsteps of the Viceroy, not with any official imprimatur, but in that Mellow Golden Shadow which seeks nought but the ethereal grain of Light in human mechanism which is for ever resting aside—however much human throngs may marvel at—from the closer attributes of mankind.

The Viceregal tour of 1886 may be handed to our successors as the Viceregal Jubilee Tour in India. The Tour was hardly brought to a close when the Viceroy energetically planned out an early Celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee throughout the Indian Continent. It promises to turn out a singular success in numerous centres of Indian life, bringing in its train numerous germs of popular happiness and prosperity in our country.

I would fain hope, therefore, that by his recent visit to Nizam Hyderabad, Lord Dufferin opened the Jubilee Dawn for that great Native Kingdom hitherto torn and enfeebled by sad discord and by much sadder disorganization. It is, therefore, my earnest desire that that visit may produce all the important and happy results so well calculated to spring from it. The apprehension that the object and scope of

† *Times of India*, 9th December, 1886.

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that visit may be marred by any possible State omission or indifference, led me to visit that interesting Capital of our Indian Mahomedans and offer an analysis of its complicated affairs in earnest faith, so that His Highness' Administration may be guided by true Light and by the happy foresight and capacity inherent in high and pure statesmanship which influence the present Viceroy on a grave occasion.

In offering an abiding account of the state of affairs at the Nizamite, it is a gratifying task to record below some of the speeches which His Lordship delivered at the Capitals of his Political-Native Kinsmen. The greater number of His Excellency's speeches may be turned over for an instructive perusal in any future year: they are weighty without being dull, and vivifying without leaving a vacant sense behind. Those inclined to cultivate the genuine powers of statesmanship, and the happy vigor of an astute Administrator, free of sectarian taints and unrestrained exercise of sovereign will, may now and then well study the grave yet glowing, the lofty yet subdued, sentiments and aspirations of the veteran Nobleman, who is more copiously quoted in my "Notes on the Indian Empire."

In extending his undivided confidence and esteem to the Princely Houses of India, he has discharged a duty as important as pleasing. Not even those predetermined to speak ill of the British Government can find fault with the breadth and depth which Lord Dufferin has imparted to his Foreign Policy. His utterances leave nothing to be desired. It is now for the occupants of the various Royal Houses to utilize the noble opportunities afforded them by the Suzerain Power, to enforce a prudent and vigorous manipulation of their resources, to render their Kingdoms a pattern of such excellence as the Foreign Administration itself may benefit by, and to assert and control individual will or personal influences, beyond all touch of audacious inequity, or narrowly conceived unholy and harmful prejudices and temptations.

The regulated outspokenness of the Viceroy, published to the country, will be of little use, if the holy or religious basis on which it is founded is not readily comprehended by those who cannot longer shun the ultimate lustre of all religions barring any marked chance of redemption, without stamping for ever the humbug, unverity and national depravities that I have had often to deplore and point out.

The worthy Maharaja of Baroda supplied the Viceroy with pleasing texts for exposition in reference to the work awaiting the present

and the future of the Native States in India. In accepting His Highness' commendable proposal to name the principal Hospital of the Kingdom after the name of the Countess of Dufferin, His Lordship said :—

“ I now desire to express the great satisfaction I have experienced at making your personal acquaintance and visiting your city light which I have seen to-day and yesterday. The air of universal prosperity which characterizes your capital and district which surround, the happy and contented appearance of your people, are all marks of conscientious and intelligent administration, which have met my eye on every side; the noble buildings which are arising in all directions under your Highness' auspices and ample generous provision which you have made both for needs and the gratification of your people have confirmed me in the opinion which I had already reason to entertain, that in your Highness India possesses one most promising, high-minded and wise ruler with which she has been ever blessed. It is difficult to convey in words the satisfaction which a Viceroy experienced at being able to arrive at such a conclusion in regard to one most influential and important of her Majesty's feudatory Princes. In your Highness I feel the Queen-Empress possesses indeed the noble *arkan-i-dawlut*, a firm and trusted pillar of State, and that the Indian Government is entitled to regard you as a sympathetic and worthy co-adjutor in its great work of advancing the general happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of Hindustan. Believe me, Maharajah, there is no object dearer to my heart than to acquire confidence and good-will of the Princes of India, to make them feel with what kindly feelings I regard them, how anxious I am in respect to their rights, to maintain their dignity, to add to their consideration and *izzat*; but it becomes ten times easier to do this, and is a more perfect labour of love when the conduct of a Native ruler is so worthy of praise and admiration as your

own. I acknowledge with satisfaction the earnest terms in which you have evinced unfailing loyalty in your house to our common sovereign, and it will be my duty to take the earliest opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty expressions you have used; I have also noted the graceful way in which you have alluded to the Prince of Wales. It will be pleasurable to H. R. H. to learn in what affectionate manner you have referred to him. In conclusion, it only remains for me to thank you for the magnificent reception you have accorded to me, a reception, while I am happy to think has not consisted in the exhibition of mere meretricious or expensive pageantry, but in what is of a far more satisfactory kind, the display and spectacle of your prosperous city, of the useful public institutions, of a well disciplined army, of the magnificent educational establishments, of a noble park devoted to the recreation of your subjects, and last, not least, of the semi-circle composed of 4,000 children of both sexes and of all ages, congregated together under the auspices of your schools and academy, and now I am sure I shall be only interpreting your sentiments if in thanking the Maharajah in your name for all the pleasure he has given us, I call upon you to join with me in drinking to the future happiness and welfare of himself and State."

The substance of the State-speech at Mysore, in replying to its model representative Assembly, was as below :—

"I have listened to your address with great pleasure and interest. It is always a fortunate circumstance when a Viceroy finds himself in the midst of a community who are able to bring to his notice such proofs of their general prosperity as those to which you have referred, and still more so when in the language with which he is approached he sees evidence of equally widespread contentment with the administration under which they live. That you should use such terms does not surprise me, for your good fortune

has placed you under the rule of one of the most intelligent, upright, and high-minded among the great Princes of India. When I leave his territory I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, at all events, as far as this part of the country is concerned, its welfare, its progress, security and peace are amply provided for. I have noted what you have said about your famine railways, and I deeply sympathize with the natural anxiety which you express in regard to that subject. It is one which is constantly engaging the attention of the Supreme Government, and as I have no doubt you are aware during my illustrious predecessor's tenure of office large and extensive schemes were originated for the purpose, as far as possible, of safeguarding Mysore and the other districts of India from the danger of famine. That scheme is being steadily prosecuted, but I regret to say that, in consequence of its great extent and cost, it is impossible that all parts of the country should be provided with the necessary railways. At the same time I think, however, you may be content with the reflection that your interests in this respect are in the hands of a member representing the Public Works Department in my Council, who is as capable as any man I know of to deal effectively with the complicated problems before him. I am very glad you have touched upon the question of education, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing in as earnest and as strong language as I can command the extraordinary pleasure I have experienced in seeing on every side such manifest signs of the deep interest with which that subject is regarded in this State, as well as of the liberal and intelligent energy with which its development is prosecuted. When I passed along what I imagine must have been the greater part of a mile of street lined on either side with rows, eight or ten deep, of the youth of the country, congregated under their respective teachers, I felt that you were laying broad

and deep for all time to come the foundation of a prosperous future; but great as has been my satisfaction at these proofs of progress, I was still more pleased by the sight, which I imagine is not to be seen in any other part of India, and that was the appearance of rows and rows of young ladies belonging to high caste families assembled together under the same admirable system and enjoying as extensive opportunities of acquiring knowledge, enlarging their experiences, and strengthening their understanding, as could be found in any of the most advanced cities of Europe. Those gentlemen, who are leaders of society and represent the aristocracy, who have in so generous and liberal a manner seconded the noble efforts of the Maharani to establish the Mysore Female School, are entitled to the greatest credit for their exertions. I only wish that in the other chief towns of India a similar degree of wisdom and comprehension of the true interests of the nation were to be found. Believe me if you wish to make the homes of India centres of domestic happiness and peace, as well as fountains of light and every noble and holy aspiration, you will educate your daughters. It is through the mother that the child is properly furnished forth on his difficult and dangerous journey through life. It is from the mother that he receives his first impulse along the paths of virtue, and it is by educating the mother that a generous and powerful nation is most surely and rapidly created. In conclusion, the Viceroy expressed his thanks for the friendly welcome accorded him."

What the Viceroy spoke at Hyderabad, in proposing the health of his illustrious young Friend, the Nizam, significantly distinguished itself from the preceding speeches delivered at Baroda and Mysore. May it be my lot to chronicle another Viceregal visit to Hyderabad in terms verifying that bright future which His Excellency so sympathetically denoted as only being the due of that promising youthful Ruler. An expressive summary of Lord Dufferin's speeches at the

Indian-Mahomedan Capital was telegraphed to the *Pioneer*, in which appears a vivid picture of the constitution and spirit of the Hyderabad Contingent that ought to influence every Native Ruler of note to persevere in that reform of his Armies which I have foreshadowed in my work on the 'Forces of the Native States viewed in relation to the defences of the British Indian Empire.' I do not think that the leading Native Princes should now feel the slightest scruple in respectfully asking permission of the Paramount Power to arm and discipline their forces in an earnest manner, though well subordinate, in numbers and armaments, to the more forward of the Imperial Forces. Should they longer fail in their duty, should the Paramount Power entertain hesitation any more, we should all be faulty in the sight of God and Man that no repentance in future can ever affect us for the better. The gravest State policy of a national character is here involved which Lord Dufferin and his political representatives and kingsmen are honestly and imperatively bound to carry out with the utmost practical vigour and ingenuity, with an expedition suited to the worst prospects which may be conceived for India. I was the first to issue full and practical note of warning. All what has occurred since then, again impels me to point out to the authorities, with every deference, one of the important arms of India should no longer be neglected, nay mutilated as it has been. It is gratifying to ponder over the weighty account about the Hyderabad Contingent. If not so far, a little short of that, should we very early find a similar account rendered of the main portions of our Native Chiefs' forces.

In these circumstances I feel both proud and glad to permanently record the telegraphic summary which the *Pioneer* was instrumental in laying before the Indian Public. The excerpt, which also mentions the rejoicings which H. H. the Nizam had ordered in honor of Lord Dufferin's visit, is annexed below :—

26th November.

After durbar yesterday afternoon there was an exhibition of sports on the Mulkapett Racecourse, including elephant and camel races. The Nizam took part in tent-pegging, and received rounds of applause.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Palace to about 150 guests, the road to the Palace being brilliantly illuminated. The Nizam took Lady Dufferin in to dinner, and many native gentlemen.

were among the company. After dinner, in proposing His Highness' health, Lord Dufferin said :—

“ LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I now rise to propose to you the health of His Highness the Nizam. His Highness represents a dynasty and a State which, in former days, when India was the theatre of war and of disturbance, were always allies and friends of the British Crown; and I am happy to think that, during the long and tranquil period which has supervened, the extraneous forces which then united us have resulted in the creation of a still more complete identity of political and material interests between us. His Highness is a young man standing on the threshold of what I trust will prove the most happy and fortunate career. Indeed, I do not know in the world a more enviable position than that of your Indian Princes, enjoying, as they do, under the ægis of the British Imperium, an absolute immunity from those anxieties by which the chiefs of European States are perpetually exercised, namely, the danger of invasion from without and the fear of revolution from within.

“ They are able to give their whole time and attention to the most interesting and the noblest task which can occupy the human mind—the advancement of their State along the road of modern progress, and the improvement of the material welfare and happiness of the millions entrusted to their charge. Such a field as this is amply sufficient to satisfy the widest ambition or the most soaring aspirations that ever entered the heart of man; and not only so, but they have the additional satisfaction of knowing that Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government have but one desire, and that is to extend to them on all occasions their heartiest sympathy and assistance, to do everything in their power to augment their prestige and support their authority, and to enhance their personal consideration. In return we ask them for nothing but that they should administer their States

wisely and beneficently, in accordance with their lights and the local requirements of their situations. For long years of a traditional and unswerving loyalty exhibited through many generations on their part renders even the mention of such a requirement as fidelity to their Sovereign and Empress unnecessary upon ours.

“Ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to have this opportunity of assuring His Highness that there is no community in India in whose prosperity and happiness Queen Victoria, the people of England, and the Government of India take a deeper interest than of the great historical State over whose fortunes he has been called upon by Providence to preside, and most heartily do I trust that His Highness may long live to pursue the responsible and honourable career now opening before him! Ladies and gentlemen, I now beg to propose the health of His Highness the Nizam.” (Applause.)

After dinner the guests were treated to a brilliant display of fireworks.

27th November.

At noon to-day the Viceroy drove to Secunderabad, where an address was presented at the Court House on behalf of the residents. It contained the following requests:—“That a Government loan should be granted for a drainage and water-supply scheme; that they should be allowed to have a Municipal Committee similar to that existing in other British Cantonments; and that a Civil Judge and competent Judicial Assistant should be appointed.”

His Excellency, in replying, said that one of the advantages he derived from travelling about the country was that it brought him into immediate contact with the representatives of the various interests of which this great community was composed, and each in turn had an opportunity of making known its wants, needs and aspirations. It would not be proper for him on this occasion to commit himself in regard to the specific means by which Government could give assistance in providing means for a scheme of water-

supply, but as soon as he got to Calcutta the matter would be laid before the proper authorities. He could only give the same reply in regard to the other two topics to which they had drawn attention.

The Viceregal party then drove to Bolarum and lunched with Brigadier-General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent at their Mess. At the conclusion of lunch Lord Dufferin proposed the health of his hosts in the following terms :—

“ LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before we separate I would ask leave, both as the representative of the Queen-Empress and as the head of the Government of India, to discharge a very pleasing duty, and that is to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced at coming into contact, for the first time, with the Hyderabad Contingent.

“ Before I arrived in this neighbourhood I was well aware of the claims of this distinguished Force to the confidence and admiration of its countrymen. Its embodiment dates from a very early period in the history of British rule in this country, and on many glorious occasions it has powerfully contributed to the security and extension of our Indian Empire. It had the honour of serving with the Duke of Wellington all through his Deccan and Mysore campaigns, and has never failed to distinguish itself by its valour on the field of battle, by its powers of endurance, its loyalty and its excellent discipline. Its Cavalry on one occasion performed one of the most remarkable achievements recorded, I believe, in military history, for they covered nearly 600 miles in 31 days, and thus earned for themselves the thanks of the Government of India. Not only so, but in subsequent times, under the gallant Sir Hume Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, the Contingent again rendered the country valuable service, and, whenever an opportunity has occurred, its officers and men have always been most eager to volunteer for any duty which might be required of them.

“ Only recently it has been my pleasing duty to designate

two of its regiments for service in Burma, and I am happy to take this opportunity of stating that I hear on all sides most satisfactory accounts of their conduct; indeed, if proof were wanting of the high estimation in which the Hyderabad Contingent is held by the Government of India, it would be found in the care which we have taken in the selection of the officers who have been sent to command it. In General McQueen you had one of the most valuable soldiers at our disposal; and though I was sorry to lose him from the Punjab Frontier Force, I felt that he could not be better employed than in having the honour to command you. Again, the officer who has been nominated to succeed General McQueen is also held in the higher estimation by my military advisers, and I am certain that under his auspices you will find your position still further improved, and your interests carefully safeguarded. My first acquaintance with the Contingent took place during my visit to Aurangabad, when I was much struck by the admirable physique and appearance of the men and the remarkable smartness of their officers; and I consider it a great honour to have had them for my escort.

“And now, in Lady Dufferin’s name and my own, I desire to return to General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent our best thanks for the kindness they have shown us. I can assure them that, amongst the agreeable souvenirs which we shall carry away from Hyderabad, there will be none more pleasant than the recollection of this brief period that we have passed in their hospitable Cantonment.”

General Bell then thanked His Excellency, on behalf of himself and the officers, for the kind manner in which he had alluded to them and the Hyderabad Contingent.

In the afternoon the Minister invited the Viceroy and a small party

to sail on the Mir Alum Tank. To-night there will be a ball and reception at the Residency, and the city will again be illuminated. °

I will close the Introduction by quoting one more speech of the Viceroy which was delivered at Aurangabad, one of the Mofussil cities of the Nizam. This speech is quoted from the collected account of the *Deccan Times* published at Hyderabad,—an English Journal of good repute that has dealt with the public crisis there with unusual calm, with sober good sense, and with a shrewdness and moderation not often marked in the columns of the Mofussil Press. It said :—

The following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented at Aurungabad, and of which our special correspondent furnished a summary :—

“MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you in my own name and in that of Lady Dufferin for the cordial welcome that we have received here, and I have to request that you will convey our thanks to your fellow-citizens. In the whole range of Indian history there is perhaps no character more interesting than the Emperor Aurungzebe, and it affords me special satisfaction to have an opportunity of visiting this ancient and illustrious city with which his name is so intimately associated. I have just come, as you are aware, from the cave-temples of Ellora, in which Indian artistic genius in legendary times has left a permanent monument of the ancient religious faiths of your ancestors, and now I find myself amidst more modern edifices in which that same artistic genius, after the lapse of centuries, again exerted itself to perpetuate the memory of a great political epoch. The political incidents of that epoch, like the busy religious life which surged during long ages around cave-temples, have become things of the historic past, but I am glad to find that here in Aurungabad there is nothing of that silence and solitude which reign at Ellora. In the streets through which I drove last evening I could perceive everywhere signs of life and activity. If your city is no longer the favoured

residence of an emperor, whose vast resources gave him unlimited means for improving and beautifying it, it has at least the good fortune to possess citizens who are ready to devote to such improvements as will be beneficial to the public health and general welfare the limited means at their disposal, and I sincerely trust that with the approval and support of your enlightened Prince these efforts may bring forth fruit abundantly. Though His Highness cannot, like Aurungzebe, live amongst you and favour you at the expense of other cities of his dominions, I have no doubt he will always look with benevolent sympathy on your laudable municipal exertions."

In concluding the Introduction, it remains to be stated that this work would have been published before the Indian Jubilee date, but for several unforeseen difficulties. It is gratifying that the Hyderabad Statesmen have been foresightedly sustained in their anxious task by the Imperial Power, in happy co-operation with the Nizam-ul-Mulk himself, as the honors conferred upon the Minister and the British Resident on the Jubilee-day have shown. Hence there is better reason to call this a Jubilee pamphlet than when it was christened as such. My sincere attempt may, therefore, invite the more earnest attention of all concerned than was possible for me to reckon upon when undertaking this short work.

D. A. T.

BARODA, KEWRABAG, }
20th February, 1887. }

THE JUBILEE DAWN IN NIZAM HYDERABAD: 1887.

THE political and social history of Nizam Hyderabad—one of the foremost Native States in India, and, in certain respects, the more important of the whole lot of them—is now reaching so serious a crisis, that the public in India are likely to bestow some attention on what I have to urge on the question.

There is hardly a newspaper in India which does not now contain some mention of the affairs of this State. Party factions. Some of them have strongly espoused the cause of one party or other, which has been influencing the course of affairs there. I know the politics of Native States sufficiently well to be surprised at the vehemence with which one State party at the Nizam's Capital is upheld, while another is bitterly assailed and condemned. There is, perhaps, not a single paper in India untainted with an unconscious bias on the subject. Any of my contemporaries, who can hold a balance between the conflicts of these parties, is, nevertheless, far removed from a position where a strong and accurate judgment can be formed. Considering the condition of journalism in India, this state of things seems to me natural enough.

The British authorities alone are thus master of the situation. It is well it is so. Not that a better situation is not possible, and even very highly desirable. But where is the material for creating that situation?

British Government master of the situation : negligence of our own countrymen.

Here is a magnificent Native State, in the success of which Native India ought to take unceasing pride, curiously distracted, which the benevolent Paramount Power alone tries to save from the wreck and ruin, its own inherent deficiencies of con-

stitution are, in a large measure, calculated to bring about. And we have, perhaps, at the present moment, five thousand patriots in India warmly discoursing upon native ability for self-government and such other domestic concessions which the British Government so slowly and grudgingly allow us.

But here, in this one of our dear ancient States, a horrible canker sore festers, which not one of our thousands of patriots, either on the Forum, in the Press, or in an Assemblage, has been able to handle. Letting a Native State scandalized with a reign of irresponsibility—we here mean no censure to any of the High Authorities vested with the control of the State—while we try to push our way to the House of Commons, or to the Indian Legislative Councils, or even to the Civil Service of the country, smacks a little like venturing to bring down the stars from the heavens. It may not be as much, but one is tempted to use this figure of speech as we keep ourselves so disgracefully ignorant as to the real condition of one of those self-governing homes and revered royalties and nobilities which are still luckily left us.

Well may our tutors and masters laugh in their sleeves; well they may let us indulge in the frolics, pranks and whims of our childhood; well they may despair of elevating our country, our status, and our condition.

I would not, and have never, advocated one cause of reform at the cost of any other, for my working principle has ever been towards a proportionate and Feebleness of our patriotic efforts. duly balanced progress all about the more prominent affairs of this vast country. While, therefore, upholding the patriotic efforts now made in so many portions of the Empire, it strikes me forcibly, that our ignorance of the condition of Hyderabad, and of the factors which influence it for good or for evil is grossly inexcusable, as we are fighting so hard for admission into the Civil Service, or for securing some other favored rights or privileges.

I fear the true significance of our still possessing Native States and Rulers, as of Hyderabad, has not yet been grasped by our Patriots. There is something Native States held as some foreign matter by our Patriots! horribly foreign to their nature in the manner in which they are given to contemplate upon the causes gradually bringing about the ruin of a native dynasty. We

are yet but removed a quarter of a century from the time when even so splendid a State as the Guicwar's was considered no better than the dark and filthy cave of human monsters, which no decent man ventured to inhabit, or utter a word about, till twelve years' persistent and keenly responsible agitation by me wrought a revolution undreamt of in the early days of my humble efforts.

I will not say that Hyderabad of to-day is as bad as Baroda of 1860 or '70, but that its condition has been most intolerable, especially since the death of Nawab Salar Jung the first, is undeniable. Even in his time it was certainly not all that could possibly be desired, but that the condition should have to-day remained so highly unsatisfactory is lamentable in the extreme. It is especially lamentable when the educated sons of the soil have grown to be apprehensive of their just rights and privileges and solicitous of national rise and welfare, while the interests of very many important Native States are singularly unheeded.

Have we ever cared to know under what circumstances did the late Nizam and the late Premier-Noble leave
What care have we taken of Hyderabad after its Protector's death? this vast dependency? Did we ever interest ourselves in the infancy of the present Nizam, or in his grown-up boyhood, when he had to be introduced to the cares of his magnificent country? Have we tried to know the character and merits of those on whom His Highness has so largely to depend for a prosperous administration? Of a hundred patriotic cares of this sort, not one have we attended to. A hundred thousand square miles with ten millions of souls have been consigned to a neglect and obscurity which proclaim our shame in the highest possible degree! We have treated this splendid State no better than we would have a private property, about which half-a-dozen persons were involved in a natural squabble. And yet we have any number of words to employ about other people's sense of justice, and ideas of conquest, and appropriation of foreign countries!

Let us look down with shame that on the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency was unable to utter a single word in praise of that administration. I have no desire to speak unfavorably, either of the H. H. the Nizam or his youthful Minister. Should I do so, I might as well stigmatize the growth of a plant for not being as powerful as that of a mature tree. But I do censure some of the

leaders and public assemblies of India for their downright neglect of a large State, which its Youthful Ruler is striving hard to keep clear of shoals and rocks. It would hardly be quite equitable to seriously blame the British Government for what is past. The successful conductment of a State is nurtured by many-sided light : the volume of such light, which the public bodies can emit, is not inconsiderable, which, unfortunately, has been entirely absent in the present instance. This I desire to supply as far as one individual can do.

Neither the Nizam, his Minister, nor the British Representatives at the Nizam's Court, have ever been assisted by healthy Public Opinion. Both His Highness and Sir Salar were influenced by the highest motives when Lord Ripon vested the necessary powers in them. Both desired that whatever good name was left of the past administration should be preserved, and even considerably enhanced. All the rough forms of executive control had been planned out ; several departmental heads were created ; the State was rescued from the clutches of despoiling creditors, and contemptible, but extremely rapacious, farmers ; the people were set free from the general reign of plunder and terror ; and the revenues, from the lowest pits of penury and want that they were in, multiplied tenfold, bringing forth adequate prestige and influence to the State.

But these were not the only evils to be reformed, for they were Hydra-headed ; and the deceased Nawab, as left alone, had to despair many a time in the great cause, in serving which he sacrificed his noble life. We come to the period after his death. The personnel of the administration was still, in a great degree, grossly inefficient and grossly corrupt. Their unscrupulous and arbitrary character was notorious. Hardly a business was done out of love for public duty. No man can get his work done unless he consented to fill the purses of some greedy officials. There was little desire for work, but a good deal for easy-going life and the enjoyment of pleasures. Those who worked hard were actuated by intrigues and avarice. A regard for the progress and reputation of the State scarcely existed. The most deceptive appearances of a decent Government were kept up, and no pecuniary sacrifices were so great as could not be employed in securing such ends. Many of the servants and officials employed were of a mean and half-illiterate order, time servers, or personally suitable to the greedy and corrupt

ranks. Extensive funds of the State were squandered and misapplied. Innocent and helpless men were degraded and ruined, while plunder and murders reigned rampant. The daily ten thousand concerns of the State had to be placed in some rough groove, while an indolent and unscrupulous set of officials had to be controlled and stimulated to perform their duties. Both the extravagant waste and malversation of the vast and various resources of the State had to be brought within some measurable control, while its simplest reorganization was far from being satisfactorily accomplished.

Such was the stupendous task before the Nizam and his Minister at an age when an administrative apprenticeship had merely begun. Was the total sum of responsibility practically vested in the Ruler and his principal agent, or divided between them and the Council of State, which Lord Ripon had constituted for their guidance ? I fear events have proved that the responsibility, in the main, fell on the shoulders of the Chief and his Minister, while the latter identified himself with it more close than his August Master. It cannot be said that the Council was rendered a thorough cypher, for it did try to do some independent work ; but its want of a higher and more detailed experience, as also its innocence of the knowledge of all higher forms of Government rendered it an ineffectual, though well meaning, agency, thrust between the two forces which have really ruled the State. The Council had yet to gain the prestige of having righted the personal and administrative disorders : the unpatriotic officials were quite safe against any telling interference issuing from the so-called Council. The Minister found his task far outweighing his energies. He has had some collaborators who have tried to cope with some of the reforms which were too pressing. But the singular deficiency in the number of trained and upright officials, who could have some fear of God, if not of their conscience, marked the weakness of the principal pillars of State. To this dire want of constructive ability must be added the discreditable tendency generally attributed to particular sets of officials of caring for nothing else but money. Can it be true that pecuniary and other corruptions, as widely practised in this unfortunate Mahomedan State, are no longer held in the category that they are in other administrations ? Money, it is said, is forthcoming to any extent

Constitution of the Nizam's Council : Officers he found at the outset of his career.

in that State to screen offenders and nourish inequities of all sorts. The widest use is made of money for all sinister purposes.

And such has been the lamentable condition more or less a long time past. It is even stated that some of these evils have assumed a more aggravated form since the death of the great Salar Jung. It is well known that the theoretic perfection of his Government was far greater than the practical, but I will not say that the deceased Nobleman could have done better. Not possessed of high English culture himself, though having the utmost polish of Oriental Enlightenment, as influenced also by European spirit, he was, nevertheless, unable to fill the services with administrators of modern ability and finish. Those whom he employed, when not Europeans, were at best of a third or fourth rate order who were, perhaps, raised beyond their actual merits. The vast majority of the administrators and officials have been drawn from Mahomedans, who, generally, are extremely backward in the race of successful administrators. And when a larger number of the Hyderabad Mahomedan officials were not even drawn from the high ranks of British officials, it is not surprising that affairs at Hyderabad should now suffer from condemnation of an exceptional sort. Should we unhesitatingly stigmatise the act of favoring the Mahomedan community with a majority of responsible offices as a blunder of the most stupendous kind and entirely of an inexcusable character? Hasty writers, on observing the position of affairs as I have ventured to put here, may no doubt do so. But I must temper my own opinion with a consideration of the peculiar circumstances and difficulties of the State. The Nizamite has always been considered a Mahomedan State, pure and simple; its best and most influential Nobility as well as its official ranks and their followers belong to the Islami; its rudest and most fanatical hordes are devout Mahomedans. The Nizami statecraft is not very far removed from the fiercest forms of religious fanaticism, which is the fire and spirit of the Hyderabad Mahomedans of every belief and profession—whether he be a beggar, a Nawab, a Munsubdar, a Moulvi, a trader, or an armed footman. Every class of Mahomedans there is deeply immersed in the *Moglai* form of government, which has admitted of no disinfection, and which has therefore stood proof against all decentralization of a fanatic castedom. And what have

Wholesale Mahomedan Ascendancy in State ranks, one great cause of the decline of Hyderabad.

been the traditions which have exercised Moslem Royalties for centuries ? These traditions unfortunately have been but slightly different in Deccan Hindustan, than either at Cabul, Persia, or Constantinople.

The late Sir Salar Jung was, indeed, a singular Mahomedan. He had much of the practical ruling of the State in his hands, while at a stone's throw he was a witness of the fruition of several Native States placed on the path of modern amelioration. And yet, in some vital respects, he failed in his benevolent intentions. He endeavoured to take in Hindus, Christians, and Parsis ; and they were but a drop in the Islami ocean. From the lowest menials to the highest ranks of the *Rihasut*, Mahomedans were and are now packed like sardines. While their rising day is yet to come, they could now only act upon their attributes of many generations. Some of their highest virtues have been their polished indolence, their sweet and smooth tongues, their courtly habits, and their soft and sweet repose. True to their instincts, they have mostly recoiled from the thorny paths of politics and dry business ; while gross worldly feelings have subdued the avenues of justice and administration. Wealth and pleasures have been their staff of life, while both are with them for generations without an effort. Whatever the pressure of modern needs upon them, they cannot renounce their traditions, nor put their resources to any other use than that which they have been ever accustomed to.

Even that benevolent Arab Statesman could not thus entirely change the fast colors of the administration.

Merits and demerits
of the late Salar Jung as
Statesman.

How far he failed to do so, while he could have done this, indeed, in the interests of the Kingdom itself, will always remain an open question. To this his, perhaps, unavoidable failure, (we cannot, nevertheless, withhold our genuine praise for his high natural talents and his exceptional political abilities), is due much of the troubles which have overcome Hyderabad for the last few years. But it is just and generous to banish from our memory altogether the failings of that great Statesman. Hyderabad found in him the best among its own sons—of whom there was no rival, nor even an equal. In the history of a Kingdom or an Administration, a single man can either do much, or do but little ; and yet the verdict of history bestows praise on both persons alike. For, possibly, the administrator who does much has at his disposal a host

of favorable opportunities by mere accident. And he has thus the lion's share of credit popularly awarded to him. But is the administrator who accomplishes less for the moment, who has to fight out his way every inch, and who has uphill work to perform, amidst severest trials and discouragements, less deserving of the praises awarded to a mere prodigy of Fortune ? Indeed, what is due to the former is more permanent and of a higher character than what is due to one who has had unusual facilities at his disposal. In this wise may we appreciate at this distant day the task achieved by the defunct Statesman, amidst time-honored scenes of obstinate, though delusive, barbarism ; of the grossest sloth and luxury ; of hopeless chaos and turbulence ; of extravagances and waste, the most desperate ; and of political frauds, imbecility and debauchment, continuous and triumphant. We are staggered even in applying our standard of to-day to the reckless confusion and degeneracy of the days of that Nawab. Well may we be wary, therefore, before accepting the condemnation passed on him at the present day at Hyderabad ; for, even those hostile to him agree in taking him as the best of all the Premiers who have directed the helms of that State. If history must need attach blame to his regime, along with the approval it is certain to be honored with, it would be ridiculous to single him out as the figurehead of the backward condition of the State : an overwhelming number of commoners and Nobility, no less than the British Government themselves, must come in for their share of the untrustful inappreciation which helped to clog the onward march of the splendid estate of the Rustum-i-Daraun of Hyderabad. No less can the past Sipah-Salars themselves be held responsible for the present state of affairs. As to-day, so a century ago, a country may be said to be made or unmade by its own King. The deceased Nobleman had, no doubt, yielded to many a strong and compromising influence, which to resist would, perhaps, have ended in his own extinction, or a greater subjection of the Kingdom he directed, to the ultimate evils he fully well anticipated.

And yet we cannot be blind to the deficiencies of the past rule,

To know past defects does not involve the condemnation of Salar Jung's policy.

if only for this reason, that to know them is to enlighten ourselves as to the materials in existence to ensure further progress. It is

useless for any party at Hyderabad to conceal those defects. The more we know them, the better shall we appreciate

the difficult position of past rulers, and the better the reforms which the State loudly calls for.

We cannot impute unworthy motives to unconscious ways of concealment. But there need not be any great necessity for concealment. The history of Hyderabad has, hitherto, been too confused and too complicated, and no attempt has been made even to recognize these formidable difficulties in the way of a welcome solution. Many personages have been interested in disguising vital matters, but no profit has resulted. They have gained but little, and the State much less. A good deal of highly compromising policy had necessarily to be tolerated in the days past; but it cannot be further tolerated especially to the extent it was before. To reduce those compromising institutions, it is first desirable to know them well, with a view to subdue them to the extent practicable. Certain measures of administration, even the very reverse of those of the late Premier, would have to be initiated. And it would be a grave blunder to suppose that a step of this sort could compromise the past policy, which has arrested the favorable attention of the past and present generations.

If the late Sir Salar ever intended that the Premiership should descend hereditarily in his own family, it is perfectly possible that he had realized weighty reasons to shape his policy accordingly. The traditions of the Court, the strenuous and uncontrollable Zenana influences, and the demoralized and depressing exterior circumstances which surrounded the Court, together with other circumstances of gravity in relation to the protection due to the independence of the State, should have influenced him to circumscribe his policy within the four dire and dreaded corners of political compression and prudence.

But the present is not the first instance in which political calculations of Statesmen, when they have affected futurity, have been ultimately accepted in a considerably modified form owing to unexpected changes in the course of history. The personnel of the administration, which the deceased Minister had collected, seems to have

rather pointedly failed to answer the exigencies of the modern times, or even to pacify the continuous discontent of the Hyderabadis against

His intentions to make the Premiership hereditary in his family.

How Time works out the best calculations he had acted upon: how illiterate party strifes have ruined States.

the prevalent form of administration. Such a discontent is not to be despised. Had the State functionaries of the generation just passed conducted themselves in a manner implying the welfare of the State,—had they been pronounced unselfish and patriotic,—the public voice would not have gone against them. We cannot, however, deny the presence of individuals among them, who have done well enough, and have not discredited their badge of reform. But it is the majority to which public attention has been rivetted at Hyderabad for the last few years. How is it that they are proclaimed having got out of that control, which even in the time of the late Sir Salar was well retained? What is generally held is that though certain reforms have been pushed forward, they are nearly nullified by incompetent and dishonest establishments; that they are not influenced by any profound love for the *Sircar* or the country; and that the foremost of their creed is to amass wealth and enhance their influence to render their party predominant. We have seen in the instance of Baroda what party virulence and aggressions did for the State, and, indeed, for that party itself, when these influences were brought to bear against good and true men, and against honest principles of Government. Does not the party at Hyderabad which excites public disapprobation, fear a crash? It cannot be long staved off, and it is, perhaps, best it should come in good time. It is supposed that the discredited party is too far committed to be able to discover its own position accurately.

I think the Nizam and his Minister ought not to be irretrievably mixed up with one or the other party.

Personal disagreement
between the Nizam and
his Minister.

We may also consider the question of disagreement between them as rather removed from those excesses of the party which have brought about the present condition of the Hyderabad Rule.

To comprehend, however, the political merits of the Hyderabad question, it is needful to know the nature of disagreement between the Ruler and his Agent, and the effect it has produced on the Monarchy. Popular impression has steadily maintained that the early friendship of His Highness and Sir Salar was too youthful and too warm to be worthy as a permanent tie. The young Nizam had the highest reverence for old Sir Salar, and his death was sincerely deplored by him. That he, therefore, cherished very warm affection for his enthusiastic son was not a matter of surprise. One instance of

the deference His Highness used to pay to the old Nawab may be given here. His Highness sent for a few thousand rupees for discharging a payment. Sir Salar, in his ordinary business spirit, inquired how the amount was to be debited before handing it to the youthful Nizam, who, thereupon, desired the Premier to send him double the amount and went on multiplying it till Sir Salar was no longer able to resist the youthful Ruler's commands. The amount His Excellency had eventually to send was one lakh, but His Highness retaining only the amount he first asked for remitted the great bulk left, and also communicated with it the purpose for which it was required. When Sir Salar expired, the young Nizam exclaimed—"It's now that I really feel what is to lose a father!"

It was quite excusable on the part of an young Autocrat to cherish the utmost attachment for the able son of an able father who was so intensely devoted all his lifetime to the interests of the Nizam's Kingdom. His Highness, on his installation, went so far as to declare that he would not consent to be raised to the *Musnud* unless the young Sir Salar was appointed on his father's post. The ardent wish was granted, and what appeared like a guarantee for the safety of two young personages, placed in highly responsible positions, was improvised in the creation of a Noblemen's Council to direct the affairs of State in conjunction with the Ruler and his Minister.

There is not the least doubt that Lord Ripon and those below him exercised a singular responsibility in sanctioning a Constitution of a well-nigh unprecedented character. I need be most careful in expressing any opinion either in favor of or against this measure of unusual significance. It is well that at this distance of time I should do little more than discern the probable facts as they then existed. It is hardly likely that His Highness was brought up in an atmosphere of rigid common sense allied with any stiff and systematic comprehension of the duties of an accurate and unimpassioned Ruler. We all have to deeply sympathize in the situation in which his early years were involved, the more so since His Highness has shown early signs of recognizing the perils with which the youth of a monarch is besetted. It was hardly possible for him in that condition to think what mature powers were necessary for himself if he were to hold tight the reins of his administration.

Natural expectations from the extreme Youth of the Nizam and of his principal Minister.

The Nawab Salar found himself no better, for with his age and experience at that moment, he, naturally, could not have perceived the insurmountable difficulties by which he was surrounded.

Both of them might have done much better had the Council been a real and a more dignified Council than it turned out to be. I have to deplore being compelled to admit, that the elements of this Council were by no means strong to keep matters smooth between the two great persons and to arrest the course of anarchy, which has at last invited the intervention of the British Government. The personae of the Council belonged to Hyderabad, or were naturalised there, while both the Nizam and the Minister were of one nativity. The members of the Council were persons who were expected to be moved by patriotic aims. And yet they have failed in not having prevented that rent in the Kingdom which need not have quite occurred. I will not say if it was the sheer want of high intelligence, of keen conscientiousness, of hard-working and persevering habits, of anxious integrity and purity of heart, or of a powerful desire to bind up the factions, or glorify the native administration, which has placed them in a position so unenviable, by the miserable distraction of affairs, which it has fallen to my unfortunate lot to admit so unreservedly. It is difficult to see how any old-world wisdom can emphatically blame either the Ruler or the Premier for the present failure. Had they incredible powers we could have charged them with the disasters so freely talked about. Wary men might exclaim : what were the veteran Officials and the experienced and aged Noblemen of the Kingdom about to have allowed the state of affairs to be so disorganized ? Had they been powerless to interfere, and possessed of any strength of character, they could not have long held to their posts. They were flourishing during a crisis when they could have rendered a memorable service, or refused to bear a share in political derangements and transactions which were to bear evil fruits. They were not charged with mere nominal responsibilities, for neither the Nizam nor the Minister had attained even the minimum age of experience and wisdom. I have not the honor of an acquaintance with the gentlemen belonging to the Council, who may, indeed, be very worthy people as gentlemen ; and am, therefore, more free to express my wonder, that they should have kept quiet, and not let the world know they had cast off the

responsibilities which they had been disabled from exercising. The Council's business was not the work of an elected Board, whose members could be sleeping members, and whose functions could be discharged by practical autocrats. All the serious concerns of a great country had arrived in a state of grave disorganization. It is ludicrous to suppose that two distinguished and extreme Youths were expected to experiment upon it without the guiding and restraining force of the Council acting with every possible prestige and strength. We should suppose that the Government of India would do its duty in the general interests to record their resolution with reference to the manner in which this Council has carried out the object for which it was constituted. If I am rightly strong in my opinion as to its conduct, I might be supported in the proposition. But if the Council was rendered a cypher by any absolute exercise of authority on the part of the Premier, it is best the matter should be so cleared up. If the Council pretended to exist, it should have guided both the Nizam and the Nawab with courage and ability. If it was not able to do this, it ought to have blotted itself out of existence, only for this reason that by this act the public was likely to have intervened in time in supporting the Nizam and his Minister in the State difficulties which confronted them.

The various staffs under the Minister seem to have equally failed in saving Hyderabad from harm's way. We do not think any notable part of them was much interested in watching the righteous interests of either the Ruler or the Minister : much less do they seem to have exercised any solicitude in upholding the welfare of the Kingdom. I would be wrong in supposing that the majority of the State officials being Mahomedans, many belonging to the ranks unaffected by wholesome education and culture, they knew anything much better than amassing wealth and seeking a pleasant retirement. They were so much engrossed in their own interests that even if they had desired to save the Kingdom, they had not much capacity in them to carry out that desire.

Every impartial observer has reason to deplore that with the fact of the existing general Mahomedan ease and retrogression before the rulers of Hyderabad, they should have for years together neglected to break up the Mahomedan official ranks which have so completely

The predominant Official caste.

usurped all the paths of the administration. However sincere and strong be our idea of upholding a purely Moslem Government, I must denounce the policy of entirely handing over its complicated concerns to an all-powerful fanatic element, which has persistently remained aloof from those modern sources of amelioration which lead to the wellbeing and prosperity of a State. It was hardly a political foresight when the disposers of State concerns acted upon the idea of Hyderabad for the Hyderabad and North Indian Mahomedans. It would be idle to conceal that such a doctrine is not welcome even like India for the Englishmen, or a Mahratta Kingdom for the Mahrattas. Hyderabad, as ruled by a majority of Mahomedans,—most of the important posts in almost every bureau being filled by them,—has turned out even worse than Baroda when it was overwhelmed by the Deccanis. It is painful to me to have to bring out in prominence this great initial blunder; but if Hyderabad is to be preserved as a pure Moslem State, the first and the most emergent thing to be done in its connection is a *steady decentralization of its caste-sentiment*. To save Hyderabad from the fate of the Pashalic Turkey, its administrative ranks ought to be occupied by one-third of highly educated Mahomedans of patriotic instincts, and full two-thirds of officials of all other castes of administrative experience and honesty of purpose: both of these qualifications many of the Hyderabad officials sadly lack. There is no excuse to have the majority of the State officials belonging to Mahomedans, especially since nine-tenths of the Huzur's subjects are Hindus. Out of deference to this Mahomedan State, we might tolerate a few high posts being filled by Mahomedans, but infecting the whole Statedom, as it were, with Mahomedans, so many of these being of an obscure and unreliable type, has, indeed, brought the nickname of "*Moglai*" to the Nizam's Government, as much as the Baroda State was reviled fifteen years ago with the then opprobrious epithet of the "*Guicwary*."

It is a singular misfortune of Nizam Hyderabad that the State as well as its numerous influential Jaghirdars, Pagadars and Munsudars have all employed servants, whether menials or otherwise, who are generally of the Islami faith. The great policy of keeping fanatical hordes somehow employed, cannot be overlooked especially in reference to a Mahomedan State, which alone can employ them in large numbers, and thus reduce the risk of starvation affecting this once proud and powerful race of people. But

hardly can sufficient excuse be found for that thoughtless course of policy which has placed an overwhelming number of indifferently educated Mahomedans in positions of trust and responsibility. The latter on their part have imported their own caste people, as many as they could, from time to time. And thus the Huzur's services have been choked with Mahomedans at every step. The public would tolerate even this extreme infestation of the public service by one caste if this large array of Mahomedans could direct the administration honestly and efficiently, saving the State from offering the present spectacle.

The Nizam's Government cannot do better than estimate the consequences which have resulted from the employment of an overwhelming number of Mahomedans in the civil, political and military departments of the State. The Monarch and his Advisers must evince the courage of looking to these consequences to the face, and with the exception of really able and patriotic Mahomedan officials, the rest should be pensioned or disposed of in a manner that no real hardship may be entailed on individuals. The question no longer refers to the propriety of maintaining the Ruler's caste in power and affluence, for it is the woful decline brought about by indulging in a misplaced virulent sentiment which has to be repaired. The time may shortly come when noble and patriotic Mahomedans will come to the front in large numbers to serve the Nizam ; but till that time comes no measure should be spared in breaking up the obnoxious combination at Hyderabad, which has been, and must now be, universally condemned. I hardly suppose any danger or evil need be expected from a reduction of the Mahomedan officials, should we not much refer to the Military, or the Pagas, or even the innumerable mercenary forces which are in the employment of the State. The reduction under notice will remove the present strain which weighs down the Government everywhere. The introduction of new men of opposite castes will be the signal for many hundreds of the followers of the present officials to leave the scene for a healthier set of persons, and for the rectification of many wrong things which are now perpetuated or intensified.

The absorption of the State resources by Mahomedans is of so complicated and gigantic character that there is no fear of this caste

becoming extinct in any very large measure by the substitution of other castes. The very fact of the present terrible excess calls for a speedy and practical consideration of the proposal I make in the real interests of that Kingdom. There is no chance of His Highness being able to realize thoroughly the present frightful spoliation and misgovernment unless he has the aid of new, scientific and colourless glasses, which trained and impartial functionaries can alone afford. As it is vain to expect certain industries to come into existence without the aid of European agency and machinery, so equally hopeless is the task of popular amelioration and State prosperity at Hyderabad unless proper means are secured for honest, fearless and efficient government. It must be well understood that, however conservative a native government may be in these days, it must yield to the modern system of Government; and a modern system can only be built up without reference to any exclusive caste sentiment. In the present state of the Nizam's Kingdom, therefore, it is imperatively necessary to weaken every possible orthodox Mahomedan influence, if Hyderabad is not to be placed on a high road to disintegration, such as Turkey, Persia and other Asiatic Mahomedan States are, unfortunately, fast courting. The final catastrophe cannot be staved off by smoothing over matters in any masterly manner that may be available.

It is intimated to us that the Koran is to be introduced as one of the text books in the public schools at Hyderabad.

The study of the Koran in Nizam's public schools should be withdrawn.

I beg to submit that nothing of the kind should be done. Religious fanaticism and intolerance have effected half the ruin of that splendid State. It will not lose much by letting the Koran alone for half a century, and looking to the dissemination of the current principles of common sense and toleration. More than half the concerns of the State are weighed down by coarse religious ferocity. God knows when this may come within the influence of moderation and modern wisdom.

In any scheme of reform which the public service at Hyderabad may

Certain lists explaining the character of the Huzur's Officials should be called for.

be subjected to, the pacification of any large number of servants, who would be ousted, would no doubt form a matter of some serious thought. No noticeable difficulty would appear in the riddance of officials, however, when better ones could be substi-

tuted in their place. Of all native States, Hyderabad is one which can ill afford to throw out of employment the many thousands of the indolent and ill-mannered lot, who certainly cannot maintain themselves when forsaken by the State. The measure of ejection, in their reference, can only be effected very gradually, and by a variety of contrivances; while an improved system of Government cannot fail to open up other ways of employment to the illiterate multitude.

It is thus apparent that Hyderabad requires a different set of officials for the exercise of so much tact and genius required to introduce the mere elements of national amelioration in that very unfortunate country. All the prestige, occupation and respectability there with certain very prominent classes of the people consist in carrying with them countless number of arms and squandering and drinking away their lives, while the means of free subsistence are provided them by the State. Perhaps there are now one hundred thousand armed fanatics supported by the State and the Oomraos, directly and indirectly, who would cut their throats before consenting to accept professions other than those they have followed as their inalienable hereditary right.

The work of setting them right, however, cannot be delayed under any circumstances. The work is of very great magnitude, but it should be taken at once in hand by an extensive reduction of the civil Mahomedan officials, either by dismissals in very outrageous instances, or pensioning off in others. They are at any rate very largely accused of disastrous failure during the minority of His Highness, when there was every chance of purifying the administration; and this condition has been aggravated of late, though strong efforts have also been made to mitigate the general impotency by the formulation of sincere and useful measures.

I should very much like to see an exhaustive list published of State officials and servants pointing out:—(1) their native place and age; (2) their first employment and salary; (3) their education and proficiency; (4) their promotions with reasons and length of service; (5) incidents of their career in the service; (6) pays of corresponding officials in British service; and (7) how and by whom were they imported in the Huzur's Service. Such a list should be prepared for all the departments of the State, and must start with the functionary

next to the Prime Minister, coming down to the grade carrying pay over Rs. 50 a month.

I need not explain the imperativeness of the State causing this list to be made, also another pointing out the nativity and caste of the remaining classes of the lower servants. I see no other way by which to arrive at a correct opinion as to the real character and strength of the Nizam's services which have hardly undergone any revolution worth speaking of since the State awoke to some signs of a rejuvenated life in the history of Kingdoms. The step which I advocate should not be delayed, though practical action may follow gradually with careful scrutiny of possibilities of success or failure.

It is very curious that besides the services being overstocked with persons of the Mahomedan profession, the greater part of the students educated in the State-schools is also Mahomedan ; and this in spite of eight-tenths of the Nizam's population being Hindus. This incident—however gratifying to me personally as being a warm advocate of the extension of education among our dear Moslem brethren—affords, however, a stronger reason for importing able Hindus in the public service. Seeing by modern light, I do think that the State has acted suicidally in posting Mahomedans on nearly eight-tenths of appointments of importance.

The continuous policy of favouring the Mahomedans only have involved the most serious consequences to everybody in the State. The turbulent and fanatical classes have got on as well as they possibly can. Neither their numbers, nor their influence have decreased, as they would have been, had there been functionaries of alien sympathies to control them. The Zenana institutions of the Nizam have been as powerful as they ever were before, though it was most desirable that they should have been gradually deprived of that power of mischief which prevents this Native State from sharing the prosperity of the general empire. The illustrious Mahomedan Ruler has thus found it difficult to shake off those associations which keep up a fictitious show of extreme personal reticence, and debar His Highness from displaying much industry and perseverance. True, the Huzur is held in extreme reverence, and everything is done to fulfil the personal desires which are, perhaps, sedulously

Disproportion of caste education.

Personal effects of Caste, Zenana institutions, &c., on the Nizam.

created in him and fostered with the most scrupulous attention. A ministration of this sort in His Highness' early days may have done some mischief to his physical and mental strength and could have served no moderate purpose of restraining the downward course of the State and its subjects, or inspiring fear in his numerous half-careless, selfish and corrupt officials,—always barring those who could be a source of credit and strength to any Native State.

No impresssion has likewise been made upon the princely nobles who enjoy nearly a third of the whole Kingdom as their personal property, being masters of everything in their vast estates, even of the lives and property of what they consider as their own personal subjects. The mismanagement of their property is something unusual, while with the income of a King many an Oomrao has sunk very deeply in debt. Ease and luxury have marred their lives ; the immense wealth at their command has reduced them to extreme incompetence for any hard or honest work which their property so grievously demands.

It is both impolitic and unfair to pass censure on a very Young Prince, who, though he was spirited and valiant in his early years, has now the strong influences of the inmates of the *Mehel* and the powerful indolence and selfishness of the very influential classes whom we have mentioned to counteract. All honor to him that he struggles in undoing the dreaded influences by which he is surrounded : that he sincerely desires to right the affairs of his Kingdom and relieve it of his dishonest or incompetent servants, there is hardly a doubt. He wishes to save himself and his Minister from the mishaps which must result from the disorganization of his great Kingdom.

It is most difficult for an outsider to know the exact constitutional elements which would suit the Nizam's Government for the better. Some of the present administrative elements are, indeed, strongly rooted, but, unfortunately, they are not much of a salutary character. Neither the Hindustanis, nor the Hyderabadis, could answer the needs of a strong and virtuous government. Nor can we fearlessly assert that any of the hereditary Noblemen is able enough, in the modern sense of the term, to carry on the government with ordinary decency. I should very much wish to find myself mistaken in holding that there

is not a single nobleman in Hyderabad who could assist the Nizam in placing his kingdom on a more satisfactory basis than now. It is freely said that their own estates are fearfully mismanaged with, perhaps, some limited exceptions. None of the very powerful Noblemen has been initiated in the arts of a successful government. A few of them may be found of some education and a good deal of old common sense. But what is to be feared is, their desire to acquire influence is greater than their ability to rule. Indeed, if any of the Oomraos had been possessed of administrative ability, we should not have found two Salar Jungs coming to the front, while the Amir-i-Kabir and Peshcar families have hardly retained their posts for any length of time. I fear my misgivings are correct in believing that there is not one Nobleman in Hyderabad who could administer its affairs in a manner that a practical and cultured Minister could. The fact that Lord Ripon, with all his love for natives ruling the natives, was compelled to elect an extremely young but educated Nobleman like Salar Jung as the Nizam's right hand, at once shows that neither among the younger or the older Nobles proper of Hyderabad did he discover one single personage fit for the first post in the Kingdom. His Lordship, while sanctioning the appointment of Sir Salar, did put together, as already observed, a Council of Noblemen, which, however, has not been found efficacious. Had it proved efficacious we should not have found it an almost no-body, nor incapable of preventing the long-existing breach between the Ruler and his principal servant.

Among the hereditary Noblemen of the State, it is said, there is not one person of the ability of Sir Salar Jung.

Wisdom wanting in placing any ultimate blame on the Nawab or the Nizam.

And in respect of Sir Salar himself, public opinion, it is said, is not favorable in proportion to the position he commands. It must give pain to the public to have to admit this and admit also certain failures on the part of the Youthful Monarch himself, notwithstanding the fact that I have to point out more prominently other persons in whose power it was to train both of them in more successful methods than those fulfilled in practice. In these circumstances to run these two personages down becomes at once an unfair, ungracious and altogether an impracticable task. The youthfulness of both, and the absence of a very stiff training as connected with both, are circumstances which do not warrant their personal condemnation ; the more so

since we have not heard of a single hereditary Nobleman, who, from either selfish or patriotic motives, so guided the Chief and His Minister as to avert the consequences which are now so widely feared. To view the problem from a closer personal light, we must arrive at the conclusion that had there been a professional Nobleman administrator at Hyderabad, he should have either appeared by this time, or have succeeded in removing the present disagreement with masterly intervention. It is greatly to be deplored that a nobility so powerful, as that of Hyderabad, should have signally failed in exhibiting the ability which the State has needed in the present crisis.

I cannot but pronounce the present system of administration a good deal unreliable and irresponsible. That it is surcharged with corrupt, indolent, and inefficient functionaries is admitted on all hands, though, undoubtedly, great efforts have been recently made to impart a respectable tone to State transactions. The motives of the Minister cannot be doubted; but his staff in many departments of State urgently demand a thorough overhauling. The Nawab is an extremely young Official, whose powers for work of course have not been developed, however praiseworthy and strong his desire is to follow in the footsteps of his eminent father. His first nomination with absolute powers vested in him was an unconscious mistake: and very grave that mistake has turned out. Had there been a Ruler ripe in age and experience on the *Musnud*, or had Sir Salar Jung been placed along with an Administrator well-aged, experienced, firm, strong and scrupulously honest, His Excellency would have been safe in his position besides been gradually trained for a post of ultimate responsibility, which was thrust upon him in a stage of life when it could not possibly be conducted triumphantly. He cannot be blamed for accepting the post, nor the Nizam for conferring it on him. No fitter Minister was found within the precincts of Hyderabad, and Sir Salar's nomination has only served to expose the serious administrative needs of Hyderabad which none of its sons is thoroughly fit to supply. The experience of the last ten years has proved that the business of such a large and difficult State could not be treated as a pleasant pastime and desposed of with ball-rooms and merry dinner-tables before one's vision: nor could it be managed indirectly by clever Report or despatch writers; nor any amount of polish applied to State affairs could serve the purpose of an effective government. A government

which is partly composed of some superficial business, partly of the milk of human kindness and costly courtesies, and partly of corruptive strength, retrogressive party follies and predominance, must sooner or later fail, and reveal the desirability of straightforward and practical agencies for organizing and controlling departments. Let the progress be howsoever slow, but at the helm of affairs are required tried Administrators, whose lives would not be interfered with by pleasures, but be fully and unremittingly occupied in a careful execution of the overwhelming work of re-organization and amelioration.

I will not say that Hyderabad is a field where radical reformers could work according to their own scope and tastes. That that Moslem State is yet a too difficult field for severe operations, is the very reason why every Head of Department there should at once be a grave and accomplished politician and an earnest worker. The present regime has opened out no exceptional promises in this direction, and it is difficult to say what untoward results the present state of things, if not well arrested in time, might lead to. With a division in the house itself, the confusion could not but be rendered much worse. The Noble Ruler has often appeared as if he bore no responsibility for his own rule. The Minister has often taken upon himself to issue administrative orders according to his own option. It is a novelty—but a very disagreeable one—to find that a State, where some reformed systems have been introduced, the Ruler and his principal Agent should not be on speaking terms for months together. There may be very good reasons for such a reticence in the existing state of things; but that does not make the slightest difference as to the mischievous impressions produced on the public service and the people at large. The very joints of the administration are thus loosened, and the infirm state of the Rule is easily perceived, while designing and rapacious parties plunder both the State and its subjects. There is no necessity for His Highness finding himself non-plussed and more or less powerless, for good in his own State, and for his Minister to work on his own account and to be too weak to cope with the increasing scandals caused by some looting, easy-going and half-intellectual officials. It is the people who suffer from a consequent blight falling upon their welfare and progress. Their education, sanitation, their very peace and prosperity, are still struggling at

Hyderabad in their lowest stages, while lacs and lacs are squandered on the maintenance of idle vagabonds and coteries of hungry vultures in human form.

Both His Highness and the British Ambassador at his Court may well direct a statement to be prepared of all expenditures incurred on objects of personal preference and after many thousands who lead a life of idleness, crimes and barbarism. These two Authorities may also be pleased to ascertain how contemptibly small sums are spent on agricultural, irrigational and industrial improvements ; on Education, Justice and Public Health. A much smaller State like Junaghud can, indeed, compare itself very favorably with Nizam Hyderabad. Almost every state department of direct benefit to the people, whose extensive funds are unscrupulously appropriated from day to day, suffers disastrously for want of funds. There are many sources of Revenue which are partially, or not at all, tapped, when not intercepted by some official and other locusts. I venture to state that by a steady course of renovation it is possible to raise the revenues of the State to six crores, instead of the present four crores, and to cartail the expenditure by full one croro of rupees, which, again, could be invested in gratifying the hearts of the people and looking after their sources of material prosperity. I am well aware of the great dangers which would lie in the way of a political reformer at Hyderabad. If he is bent on securing some substantial reforms, without risking the public peace, and the peace of the mainstays of the Kingdom, he would have to feel his way warily indeed, while being energetic in executing every measure which, comparatively, would be easy to execute. At any rate it is an urgent necessity to ascertain all items of lavish and demoralizing expenditures, and of all items of Revenue which are lost under weak and dishonest management, or which could not be ascertained in consequence of the poorness or the derangement of the present official intellect.

We require an honest Budget which may roughly answer for the next twenty years. Capable officials would be able to lay down the various periods within which certain expenditures might either be curtailed, or abolished, and increased sources of revenue be rendered tappeable. And all this would be over and above the discontinuance of many a monstrous expenditure, which cannot for a moment stand the test of an

healthy scrutiny, saving of course other heavy expenditures which, however, apparently unrighteous, could not be more or less interfered with on account of many miserable lives hanging on them, or the branches and roots of the State itself depending on them. Any amount of examination is necessary into the *Sarf-i-Khas* estates, which alone form more than half the worth of the most leading State in India. I have ascertained the part borne by His Highness in placing this management on a satisfactory footing, and he seems to bestow great attention on its honest and economical working. He has introduced a Board for its reorganization and current working, and the experiment promises to be successful. I allude to this part of the administration to point out that even here there is ample field for saving much disorderly expenditure, both by summary and gradual processes.

When so much of gross scandals and disastrous wrongs are to be immediately prevented, or gradually mitigated, it is certain that none of the premier noblemen would be capable of performing a task requiring rare culture and tact, extensive experience of the outer world and the modern systems of administration, and invincible moral courage and honesty of purpose. To rely on them as initiating authorities for settling the troubled waters of the State and shaping its course towards reform and progress would be very futile indeed. None of the Noblemen—however mighty in material influence and polished in their manners—would even do as secondary agents of administration. For, let it be remembered that the breach between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung has mostly now incited some of the Noblemen to be candidates for the Premiership. There is something in the assumption that the offence given by Sir Salar to his Master has been treated as so unforgivable, that His Highness would put up with any Minister if only Sir Salar could be ousted. This may be an unfounded popular notion of the painful situation which has been so long protracted. But it serves to show how some of the Noblemen, who are worth many lacs a year, have grown to be anxious for the Premier's post. There was some excuse in the state of things of old when a Peishcar or Ameer-i-Kabir found himself in the first responsible post in the Kingdom. But neither their education, their innate experience of State affairs, nor their moral capacity would admit of their being successful administrators to-day, when public opinion has everywhere undergone a great

change, and the public mind has become impatient under the burden of continuous mismanagement, disappointments and inveterate personal jobberies in all directions. A Peishcar, or a Khoorshed Jah, might have done well fifteen years ago, but in the present times it would hardly be wise for any hereditary Nobleman at Hyderabad to place himself at the helm of the State. It is to be hoped that should Sir Salar retire, His Highness would be firm in declining to nominate any of the Oomrahs as responsible Minister.

Is His Highness, however, so omnipotent that he could select any person as his right-hand man? It is hardly so for several reasons. In the first place, His Highness requires to be closely guided in selecting the proper man. He requires that light in him which age and experience alone can give to steer him aright. Possessed of intelligence not very usual in his age, for this grave purpose he unquestionably needs close and disinterested support. Who is to give him that support? There is not a single Nobleman at Hyderabad, however great in hereditary rights, affluence and wealth, capable of giving him fearless advice. And there is not one politician among his officials to courageously point out to His Highness the evils of the present situation, and how best to remove them. Outsiders are mostly sharply divided into opposite factions. There is no public man or public association there to guide the Chief aright, or who could command the influence which the position of affairs now demands.

We have, therefore, to resort to the Residency, the Foreign Office, and the ultimate authority,—the Viceroy,—as quarters whence any good may be expected. The representative of the British power can on the present emergency, work wonders at Hyderabad by the means of mature enthusiasm, fearlessness, and independence, tempered by wisdom and magnanimity. I must admit with deep regret that an earnest British intervention is needed just now at the Nizam's Capital. The problems there are extremely difficult to handle. They require most delicate handling—and yet firm and farseeing. The material forces to be contended against are at once complicated, and highly sensitive. Many thousands of influential persons are nailed down to wrong paths, and are fattening upon unrighteous resources, while the legitimate sinews

Strong but paternal
British action indispensable.

of administration are scandalously impoverished, and ten millions of people are more or less ground down to the very dregs of existence. The sentiments and traditions of the body politique are still nurtured in foul associations and most depressing circumstances.

How long will the British Government fear to take those strong paternal steps calculated to gladden the heart of the Nizam and Sir Salar alike, it is difficult to say. If it was logical to grant Hyderabad an autonomy of its own, it is equally necessary that autonomy should not become a sham, or a scandal. If the British Government exercised invaluable benevolence in extending toleration to the rights and institutions of the Oomraos, both as their own estate proprietors and the pillars of the Nizamite itself, then it is equally essential to see if they have served the higher purposes for which they were once recognised. I do not say that it was their bounden duty to prevent the breach between the Chief and his Minister, or to guide both rightly in winning the highest possible credit for their administration, but I do affirm that as they sincerely believe that all hard and pure administrative work and the genuine conditions of civilization are very much out of place at Hyderabad, and that neither the Monarch nor the Oomraos are expected to be charged with constant and slavish work, the British Government can no longer fail to step in to restore the credit and manhood of the Moslem and Hindu nations subject to our distinguished Nizam.

But it is, no doubt, easier to say that the British Government should adopt measures of intervention than for that Government to act upon them with a certainty of success. We cannot ignore the difficulties of direct and definite interference. Though the Nizam is anxious for nothing more than the good of his subjects, His Highness would himself not desire to have entirely his own way in regard to the dismissal or appointment of a Minister. There is already a precedent of his having made his own selection, which has not produced the success expected.

As an independent sovereign, he is fully entitled to appoint or dismiss his own Minister, however irregular the British action in this respect for the last few decades. There are instances of Ministers having been supported by the British Government or thrown over. And there are precedents in which it has insisted upon particular persons being nominated as Dewan, however

How far H. H. feels strong in dismissing or appointing his own Minister.

obnoxious they were to the Nizams. The circumstances of the times seemed to have influenced the conflicting actions of the Government.

It is no secret that His Highness—if he is allowed to have his own way—would not much hesitate to bring about the termination of Sir Salar's services. But on a second thought he must find himself hampered in acting upon his own wishes. He himself is not quite sure that the administration could get on even as it now does, if any of the Oomraos is made a Chief Minister. In the Noblemen's list, there cannot be found a single gentleman of Sir Salar's zeal and ability, though His Excellency yet lacks mature powers for an effectual administrative work. Again, there is not a single Nawab in the State to equal even any of the more prominent Hindustanis, whom the subjects of His Highness generally dislike in a marked manner. Below Sir Salar, it is hard to find a single official of sufficient weight and firmness to be able to fill the Premier's place to the satisfaction of any party in the State.

A Dewan at Hyderabad should be a person who could command the respect and fear of the powerful noblemen there,

The qualifications
needed in a Dewan at
Hyderabad.

whose own functionaries are more highly paid than those of some of the principal States in India. Besides this he should possess as much the confidence of the Nizam as of the British Government, while being able to push on with every conceivable reform, excepting, perhaps, that of the Zenana, the Nobility, its followers and the innumerable armed followers and Nemnukdars of the State itself. It would need every subtle and irrepressible power of a Dewan to control the lawlessness of the Jaghirdars and their servants, to curtail their ancient but harmful privileges, and to reduce even some portion of the mischievous rabble. A Dewan has the difficult task of avoiding giving offence to the Zenana traditions, or to the caprices of the surroundings of the Nizam, who would not allow any mitigation in the time-honored influences which have always surrounded and subdued the Nizam. It is neither the conservative Nobleman, nor the radically trained British official who is now required at Hyderabad. Both of them would more or less disastrously fail. And yet the Premier which the State wants should be of the highest accomplishments, command the most scrupulous business-like qualifications, the rarest moral courage, the most accommodating, at the same time the most powerful intellect, and the most courteous yet the most unflinching integrity and perseverance.

I regret to say that Hyderabad has not yet produced such a

character, though the late Sir Salar gave no occasion to remind us much of the want of an administrator better than himself. What are the renovating measures possible then for Hyderabad? We have already explained some of these measures in the preceding pages. The responsible action for the present seems limited to the material now available at Hyderabad.

While preparing this work it is announced that a certain European Official hailing from the Punjab Commission has been appointed Adviser and Private Secretary to the Nizam, His Highness having asked His Excellency the Viceroy to name a European officer of his own confidence who may be appointed to the above post. I agree with the very able Indian Correspondent of the London *Times* that this is a measure initiated conjointly by the Nizam and the Viceroy which will tend to place the relations between the Noble Chief and his Premier on a better footing. The measure must tend to render the very disturbed state of things a good deal pacific. His Lordship seems to have employed very considerable prescience in not risking any revolutionary measure. It is not overflowing in its generosity, nor is it too restricted in its practical effect. The nomination at once shows how hopeless has every relation between the Master and his chief agent become, and what a failure has the administration proved in effecting its very elementary groundwork, *i.e.*, preserving the necessary peace between the Ruler and his right-hand man. This failure is, as I have already pointed out, the strongest presumption against the efficiency of the present Administration generally. Lord Dufferin has, by his latest act, conducted himself in a manner fully expected of a Statesman of his rare calibre, and mature, unprejudiced and entirely friendly and benevolent judgment. We need not infer from this his action that His Lordship has had the remotest desire to interpose any aggressive authority in the internal affairs of the Nizam.

He has fulfilled, in this instance, all the noble and befitting terms he used in reference to the attitude which influences the British Government in its dealings with the pure native Governments in their present helpless infancy. He has not judged the Nizamite harshly, though he could have found reasons to do so. He has betrayed no desire to curtail the independence of that

Kingdom by one jot, though it was open to him to displace Nawab Salar Jung by an Administrator deputed from the British Service. He could have taken some general action by which both the Nizam and the Nawab would have felt very uncomfortable. He could have placed a ban on the despotic, weak and corrupt authority of the Jaghirdars, and got dismissed the weakest among the present Nizam's officials, giving *carte blanche* to the British Agent to import civilized officials wholesale. But the remedial measure adopted by Lord Dufferin is calculated to prove both soothing and effectual, free of the effects of all cut and dry political surgery. It is hardly to be doubted that the European Adviser sent to the Nizam's Court possesses all the address and ability to help the Nizam and Nawab in disentangling themselves from the long-continued difficulties of a particular and general character.

It is difficult to conjecture upon the result which the Viceroy's move may ultimately bring forth, combining as it does the generous impartiality of Lord Ripon, with the commendable astuteness of the European-Asiatic Diplomatist. It will require the marshalling of no mean powers to set the two right, while the Administration could give signs of promising renovation and personal excellence and probity. Colonel Marshall has the further difficult task before him of drawing out the best personal qualities and the self-abnegation of the Nizam and the Nawab, though he will probably not care about the present situation of the Hindustanis, excepting such of their leaders as it would be desirable to retain on account of their commanding ability and their susceptibility to a behaviour free of all suspicions. Colonel Marshall will have one more task to perform towards his own countrymen, and towards the Oomraos and Pagadars who allow their realms to be mismanaged, and who, but with rare exceptions, are simply the victims of the mere gloss of European tastes and polish.

It is a matter for fair inquiry if the understanding which His Lordship has brought about in his personal intercourse with the Nizam will lead to all the good which is of imperative importance in the interests of the State as of Imperial India. The introduction of Colonel Marshall into State service is a circumstance of no mean significance. Either he must become the *de facto* Minister, while Nawab Salar Jung remained Minister little better than nominal; or

if the Colonel is wise and capable, he will be content to remain in the background, leading the Nizam so as to meet the unqualifying approval of every reasonable party and the patriotic estimate of whole India. He may contribute no little measure in forcing the retirement of His Excellency, if Colonel Marshall feels himself called upon to assert himself fully. Barring the very weighty argument that the public cannot possibly permit the effacement, from the history of Hyderabad, of the son of the most worthy Statesman, whose services went far to save that glorious little Empire from disgrace and extinction, the exercise of stringent, independent, at the same time sympathetic, powers on the part of a British functionary might considerably benefit the numerous subjects of the Nizam, in the present condition of his Kingdom.

It would require much intimate knowledge of the antecedents and the present features of the State to estimate rightly the effects of a semi-foreign management, when entirely freed of a controlling power natural to the State. All that strikes us now is, there is not much likelihood of a wholesale revolution at Hyderabad. The Ruler is not likely to force the retirement of the Minister, and the Minister himself is likely to respect the authority and prerogatives of the Nizam in a far greater measure than he has hitherto done. There is no meaning in the appointment of Colonel Marshall if he is not fully instructed, not only to uphold the authority of the Nizam, but to uphold it in a way that the interests of his State may be best secured from time to time. There will be no want of co-operation from the British Resident,—whether that co-operation be required in behalf of the Paramount Power, directly or indirectly, or in aid of any other interests,—personal or constitutional.

The apprehension which to my mind exists as to the entire efficacy of Lord Dufferin's measure, relates to the healthy development of the Nizam's internal administration. Neither the Nizam nor Salar Jung should be allowed to fall into a state of semi-activity, in ascertaining the safe measures of reform needed, and persevering in carrying out those measures, duly and energetically. I cannot but sincerely desire for the most complete reconciliation between the Nizam and the traditional Friend and Protector of his Noble House, as the present Salar Jung may safely be termed after the death

Honorable Recantation of Nawab Sir Salar Jung.

of his illustrious Father. That the young Nawab has fully regretted what has passed between him and his Royal Master has been very well testified by the public Memorial, which the Mahomedans of Madras and other parts of India lately submitted to His Highness. No effort—however indirect—could have been more sincere on the part of the Minister, though worthily put forth on his account by independent Mahomedan gentries, to blot out of existence the relations which once assumed the utmost bitterness as between both. That His Highness cannot now justly refuse the trust and confidence he once had placed in His Excellency, every impartial observer can maintain with confidence. But the agitation now passing away would be of no use if the restored relations did not result in adequate fruits,—in the progressive well-being of the State.

I trust I am not presuming too much in holding that both the Ruler and the Statesman-in-embryo at Hyderabad have now entered another and a more serious phase of responsibility in regard to the Administration. The public have willingly forgotten all that has occurred in the course of the last two years. They have rightly taken a magnanimous view, which can only occasionally be taken, and under exceptional circumstances. Both have now the very pleasing and promising task before them to prove more than worthy of the indulgent view taken of all now happily past away. The experience acquired by the Ruler and his right-hand man, is simply invaluable, and could not be acquired in vain. It is not acquired for the purpose of merely securing the bond of personal friendship between both in a closer manner. It is not acquired merely that the relations between both may become innocuous and agreeable. It is not acquired so that the State affairs may go on in hum-drum style agreeable all round. It is not acquired for the mere purpose of easing the minds of pleasant Native and European societies, whose desires in putting a stop to the estrangement have been commendable. The invaluable experience has been gained for the coming higher destinies of the State. It has been gained for the unselfish purposes which now appear in a much more sanctified form than they ever did. I earnestly, but very respectfully, desire to see that both the Nizam and his Minister have altered their careers altogether prepared to undertake their tried functions with the liveliest enthusiasm, and the best calculated order and industry. To have gained an experience

they are now graced with, is either an invaluable prize, or a trifle which we need not make most of.

The trials borne by Hyderabad for the last two years have to be utilized by all political parties now existing there. His Highness will feel specially instructed, while closely aided by the veteran Administrator whom Lord Dufferin has sent to his Worthy and Promising Ally from the Runjaub. We fondly hope—and not wrongly, we may be sure—that this nomination will prove as beneficial and farseeing as Sir Lewis Pelly's was when Lord Northbrook by one stroke of pen sent him down to Baroda to remodel H. H. Sayaji Rao's kingdom. It is easy to estimate the importance of the services which Colonel Marshall can render to the Nizam's Kingdom, while the King's capacity to administer his affairs needs to be developed, and his Minister's ability to raise the fame and utility of the State has yet to be tested,—short as the time has been since both's accession to power.

It is, perhaps, a misfortune in reference to His Excellency, that his very first appointment should have been to the first post in the State. That he has stood at his post so long reflects no slight credit to his early abilities. He may have worked little or much, he may have preferred business mixed up with considerable Moslem ease or not, still he has kept the Car of the State moving on. He certainly has not succeeded like Raja Madhewrao when he was exercising absolute authority at Baroda. But his friends, nor His Excellency himself, would lay claim to such a success, the more so as Sir Salar has had officers to deal with very dissimilar to those of the Maharaja of Baroda, while the Nawab was an entire novice in the grave duties imposed upon him.

In circumstances like these, it remains to be seen if the sudden accession of the highest power by Sir Salar will enable him to carry on his functions as deferential, if not subordinate, to a European functionary whom the Nizam will have to implicitly trust. How far will the Nawab subject himself to the new influences which he shortly will have to closely encounter? His Excellency need not yet divorce himself from his Sovereign if he can command the most careful and the most industrious habits which he has still to mould

into high perfection. For, in this case, Colonel Marshall, to meet the object of his appointment, can only advise the Nizam to render his hearty support to the Minister, while his own functions will be reduced to those of a silent, but vigilant, watchman. That the reformation of the State will depend greatly upon the firmness shown by the Nizam, and the careful limits which he may assign to the renovation, cannot be denied. If a tolerably decent Government is kept up—the Nizam wishing for no remarkable progress—Colonel Marshall will probably not insist upon more activity being displayed. There will be little, then, for either Sir Salar or His Highness to achieve. But the State will be far from being extricated from the mire and corruption of ages.

The want at Hyderabad is a measure of courageous reforms so tempered and naturalized, that dangerous elements may either be reduced or subdued, and the corrupt and monotonous ranks of officialism freely disintegrated. Another equally important measure is the reformation of the Jaghirdars in their own interests, as in the interests of their numerous subjects and their own paramount State. They have to be worked up to that state of mind which would induce them to sink their own interests into those of their parent State, and transform their very expensive staffs and forces into a tolerably useful and reasonable people. Much chaos and corruption prevail in most of the noblemen's estates having independent jurisdictions. Though I am not opposed to the Jaghirdars exercising legitimate authority over their people, there are many vital civil, criminal, and intermutual matters in which 'the law of the land' is conspicuous by its absence. The results affect the well-being of the kingdom as a whole; essential checks to all manners of crime could not be exercised; the Jaghirs form the refuge of dacoits and other bad characters; the operation of justice between man and man is hardly perceptible. I recognise the enormous difficulties of reducing the Jaghirdars to the elements of the most backward non-regulation district of British India. But the task cannot be longer neglected, for it pertains to a very extensive portion of the Nizamite now so much in strifry discord even with the elementary administration of the Diwani. The Jaghirdars' territorial concerns now in such deplorable disorder alone demand the earnest attention of a calm-minded and vigorous administrator capable of making searching enquiries into them, and enforcing such order as

may sustain and reform this most important body-politique of Hyderabad. The chaotic condition of the Jaghirs should not be tolerated a year longer, but be vested in the hands of an independent Administrator able to inspire respect and fear in that influential body at the same time that he employed every effort to win their confidence. Such an Administrator and Staff may well be paid by the Jaghirdars, collectively, as the burden of this additional expenditure should not be saddled upon the already excessive expenditures of the State. The public may very well know about the actual state of things in the Jaghirdars' territories at first hand, and as gathered by an important authority, who would also be in a position to devise firm remedies which, while mending matters, would not excite any very inconvenient disaffection among the noblemen and their followers.

Considering the mixed and rooted forces which move large masses of mankind in Hyderabad, one is undoubtedly staggered by the difficulties to be overcome in that Kingdom before any appreciable reform of a widespread character could be achieved. Colonel Marshall could assist a good deal the cause of those elements of improvement which touch but little the inveterate susceptibilities of the obstinate, fanatic, or supremely influential, but profoundly conservative, classes which make up the present integrity of the Kingdom. But the good which can be done to the Nizam's vast population—however gradual it should proceed—is of no mean character, and must fire the aspirations of the truest and the noblest amongst us. Unconquerable as are certain state passions, prejudices and even idiocy, they could be dealt with by ardent but discreet and weighty reformers with every chance of success, the amount of success to be won being in proportion to their thickness of the stagnated crust to which the disintegrating operation will have to be applied. All along the lines of passive resistance, there is any amount of renovating work to be performed. But consummate alacrity and conciliating ability can even do good deal more by persuading the most backward and stubborn classes, whether surfeited with riches, or pinched with poverty, to interest themselves in the spirit of modern progress. They could either be drawn into paths of public utility, or removed from those of mischievous activity,—I refer to those having to subsist on but little, or concerning those holding a proud and wealthy position who could be inspired to perform deeds of renovation in their own vast estates. There is, moreover, immense room in changing much of

the personnel of the administration to the better. The really undeserving and incompetent have to be sedulously found out and removed. Many branches of the Nizam's service sadly need new heads of higher capacity and tested ability.

In pointing out the gross abuses which have to be corrected at Hyderabad, I fully perceive the difficulty of ^{Possible calumniators of the Administration.} ascertaining the exact truth involved in party allegations. In a Native State parties of a perfectly abject character raise alarms as false and as dangerous as they could be. In virulent pursuance of nefarious designs, such men do not shrink from barefaced mendacities and concocting any conspiracy which can gratify their brutal grudge even for a moment. The lesser vicious parties are constantly interested in spreading compromising reports about administrators and their acts and intentions that only deserve commendation. It is true that the color they persistently give to administrative work is many a time no more true than that the clouds of a summer sky can be as taken as the clouds of the rainy season. It is not to be denied that even unscrupulous parties are sometimes instrumental in revealing some wrong which may otherwise pass muster, but such wholesomeness is not often found in the mass of depravities which crop up from the rascaldom of a semi-illiterate town. The readiness of foul characters to concoct spiteful stories for a time so infects the atmosphere that high sagacity and sterling integrity alone can shrink from the refuse cunningly served up for those intended to be taken in. The foulest corruption in a Native State is as apt to pass muster as it is sometimes revealed; but one of the most revolting of all incidents which occasion public indignation is the persecution of honest men whom no threats, temptations or calumnies can ever carry astray from their straight path of duty. There are, then, modified struggles between parties who, in one instance, may be arrayed against all obsolete forms of transacting business, and, in others, be interested in concentrating every possible power in their own hands, any easy and beneficial movements of business, and, therefore, of commendable progress, inviting no sympathy.

There is the possibility in Hyderabad of characters flourishing much alike those I have, indeed, very sparingly mentioned here. There must at best be many men of influence, who, lacking the stern impartiality and noble moderation of men of sterling worth,

must have recourse to fitful counsels, the lower order of jealous compact with weak characters, and to all those repugnant devices to keep out elements of wholesome amelioration, or the light of ever-flowing truth, or an unconquerable integrity of character. It would be an anxious task to break up sectarian and sympathetic combinations, which, while ever seeking to gather their own consonant elements, also lay the sure seed of their gradual extinction. No party or individual influenced by honest and healthy patriotism, which can be held as perfectly moral in the interests of individual or collective nations, or of a collective paramount Empire, can adopt the suicidal course of attempting the mutilation of safe, truthful, righteous and unbiassed elements, with a view to form ridiculous or overwrought combinations, which, in the long run, cannot but degrade the tones of Kingdoms as of responsible statesmen bringing untold miseries to both. One righteous rod single-mindedly exercised has a charm which no number of arbitrary and narrow-principled rods can ever rival. One grain of pure truth can disintegrate any lump of indifferent matter. Let this my humble counsel be well weighed at Hyderabad, unshaky friend as I am of Native States and native statesmen.

And tasks like this have to be undertaken at Hyderabad. Of all the drastic measures needed there, the one of breaking up the base portion of the official monopoly is, perhaps, a good deal more feasible than striking at the root of the gross misgovernment flourishing in the Paga territories as distinguished from those of the Dewani.

There is, I believe, not a member of the Hyderabad Administration who will admit for a moment that I have the least desire to give publicity to any of the untested statements made in the Capital against one or other of the State officials. I do not feel called upon to slight the character of any of the officials who are habitually run down for general inefficiency, or want of honesty. I am fully aware that envious or disappointed parties might at least be exaggerating the defects of some officials who might be deserving well on the hands of the State. There might also be utterly false reports spread about others. There might also be attempts to pull down one party to set up another, perhaps not better, if not worse. I am open to every possible

correction in any of the statements made in this work, for all that I am desirous of is the true interests of the State, of its Noblemen and of its Functionaries should be viudicated and advanced. For, in this lies the welfare of His Highness himself and his Dynasty.

That it should be possible to any party in Hyderabad to intrigue against the one in power, with a view to supplant it in favor of another, is, in itself, a circumstance indicating, in some measure, the weakness of the present administration.

Danger of placing trust in any of the antagonistic parties in Hyderabad.

It is not necessary to be personal, as it would be so if I ascertained the names of those who have not succeeded in carrying on a stable government capable enough to disarm their detractors. It cannot be concealed that the time is fast coming when those interested in perpetuating the old chaos will either have to resign, or be subject, if useful, to strict calls of duty. It would be best, in the interests of the State, if they could be finally relieved of their responsible positions to make room for those able to carry out a searching reform in the actualities of the administration, free as they would be of all the repulsive associations now adhering to some of the old officials. Sir Salar's cordial co-operation in this direction will be essentially needed, but should that unfortunately fail, I cannot be too sanguine of His Excellency's ultimate success. I can confidently deprecate any effort made in behalf of His Highness to uphold any of the Opposition parties in any respects in which their scrupulousness is not patent, nor their ability superior to that of the present men, or the coteries in office. Any support accorded to any of the opposition parties, or others, should have a clear basis relative to the good of the State and of its Chief. No influential party at the Nizamite can be upheld and reckoned as an instrument for social and political action, simply because it may be influential, and yet have no moral strength or stamina. A blunder of this sort is likely to occur, and no effort would be too great to prevent it.

What permanent good will accrue to the State should the new regime only bring about mutual opposition and harassment instead of a cordial and harmonious progress in the business of the State? If Salar Jung is resolved to carry on the affairs vigorously and straightforwardly, Colonel Marshall's importance in the State will be considerably underrated, and he will be

Probable relations between Colonel Marshall and Sir Salar Jung.

nothing better nor worse than a medium between both parties, involuntarily, as it were, bound to carry out the programme of Sir Salar Jung. If the Colonel endeavours to subdue the Minister, then Sir Salar would lose his individuality; and the Private Secretary would become the *defacto* Dewan. Unless Sir Salar feels warranted to get out of the dilemma by resigning, such a contingency is not likely to occur. So at best His Highness might use Colonel Marshall so far as to keep^e his Minister in order and loyal in his bearings towards him. In this state of things much of reforms is not likely to be achieved, and the brightest of hopes for the future of the State cannot surely be entertained.

His Highness, besides having the present influential Private Secretary by his side, should also get an administrative Tutor who may be personally interested in his welfare and culture. We sometimes come across an Englishman of high accomplishments who successfully brings up a native prince, both in educational and political point of view. His Highness sadly needs a Tutor of this sort. I should very much prefer His Highness being strengthened by discreet and honest European Councillors commanding the utmost disinterestedness of purpose and statesmanlike and generous instincts. It is difficult for the British Resident to play the subordinate part of a Tutor and Councillor to His Highness, though he would always remain an unerring guide to him in all emergencies.

I would further suggest that Nawab Sir Salar himself should have a Deputy under him of a thorough independence of character, of large experience of Native States, and of a wise and tolerant temper. By securing the services of an unpartizanned medium, and having his masterly guidance for two or three years, he will remove himself from close association with those whose character is inconsistent with the actual needs of the administration. A foreign element, with reasonable powers vested in it, is indispensable in the present condition of Hyderabad politics. It might effect an immense deal of good which the Minister, singly, and as he has inherited the old traditions of the place, cannot possibly achieve. No impartial observer can doubt the soundness of my suggestion that Sir Salar's hands require to be strengthened by the admission of a capable

The State should be made self-acting to enable the Nizam and the Minister to travel abroad for the furtherance of their knowledge of civilized States.

foreign administrator who should serve under him, though entrusted with certain liberal powers. An aged and capable politician could render Sir Salar such efficacious assistance as would at once raise the tone of the administration, while no youthful indiscretion or inequity would be committed. The necessity for nominating at the earliest possible opportunity one or two experienced and honest native politicians cannot be over-estimated. The foreign nominees should be so eminently capable and possessed of such unimpeachable integrity that in course of time they might themselves feel confident in wielding the State concerns for a short occasion when Sir Salar Jung and His Highness the Nizam might undertake a travel in Europe and Asia to study the affairs of civilized governments and their people.

I may be allowed respectfully to suggest this measure as being the most beneficial in the interests of the Nizam, his Minister and his entire Kingdom. A two years' travel, interrupted though it may be, would work a wonderful change in the intellect and capacity of both, while the career of the State will be cautiously led to a turning point. Men of wisdom and experience would pull through any serious business in a manner that would not impart any shock to the State, and render its development easier. As it is undoubted that political relations at Hyderabad have been much strained for the past two years owing to the disagreement between the Ruler and his principal Officer, my suggestion, if carried out, will at once conduce towards an entire renovation on the subject.

I cannot believe that Lord Dufferin's remedial measure is the full draught needed for the well-being of the State. Lord Dufferin's policy only keeping up the Viceregal traditions. It may help to calm the differences for some time, but it cannot permanently set free the administrative wheels. I do not mean to say that Lord Dufferin, when he visited Hyderabad, was not sufficiently prepared to take the full step which was then possible for him to take. I believe all he could do then has been done. His action was needed to be as quiet as free of any trace of interference in the internal affairs of an independent Native State. The Viceregal action was simply intended to prevent all discord arising between the youthful Chief and his young Minister; and his Lordship proceeded on the moderate and colorless lines laid down by his distinguished predecessor. The Noble Lord, while leaving Hyderabad, left that administration as much in-

tact as Lord Ripon had done. So long then that matters do not again arrive at a deadlock between the Chief and his Dewan, the deputation of Colonel Marshall will mean but little.

My readers will not now be surprised if I earnestly recommend the step taken by the Viceroy to be pushed further. No authorities can have this done more effectually and more gracefully than the two Statesmen involved in the present controversy. I have suggested the most pleasant possible solution of an anxious and very unseemly difficulty which has barely a chance of being otherwise extinguished. If the prolonged and contentious difficulty is not removed, it must, I fear, grow dangerous and chronic. What little could be done to-day, if not done promptly, must grow serious hereafter. The health and prestige of His Highness cannot be further neglected and need the aid of all the healthy patriotic influence that native India can spare. What I earnestly desire to prevent is the drifting of political matters to an end which cannot but prove disastrous. The clear duty of the British Government is to save a Native Prince from the harm that is possible to prevent and foresee to-day. I can clearly see what that harm is which must affect His Excellency the Minister himself equally badly. We cannot afford to undo Native Princes and Native Statesmen in these days being fully convinced as to their high utility. We may be quite safe in placing our thorough reliance in the present accomplished and popular Resident, Mr. Cordery, the gravity of whose noble duties is now immensely enhanced since the more direct and kindly intervention of the Viceroy, who has performed a most delicate duty in the most finished manner. However trying the Resident's task is, we may fully expect that it will be performed with thorough tact and courtesy well supported by that firmness which Mr. Cordery knows so well to exercise.

I can confidently place the whole question in reference to Hyderabad before those who have an intimate acquaintance with its present state of affairs. I am sure, however moderate they may be, they will arrive at the same conclusions as stated in this small work. The political atmosphere at Hyderabad is now too much charged with factional, treacherous, selfish and fanatical intrigues. The noble-minded and popularly beloved Chief and the courageous and promising Minister going abroad for two years will end in great per-

sonal good to them : for on return they are likely to find the general temper of the State considerably toned down. By visiting well-organized Kingdoms and prosperous Countries, they will bring with them that new zeal and enthusiasm for their work which can be so well kindled in their young minds. There would be no insuperable difficulty in nominating a senior Nobleman to successfully represent the Huzur in his absence. There are possibly a good number of sober and veteran Politicians like the Hon'ble Kazi Shahbudin, or Raja Sir Madhovrao, who could guide the State and its Nobles, while one or two younger administrators of tested tact and energy might do the rest of the work in conjunction with those who are already known as deserving members of the administration.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the Foreign Office to what we have ventured to urge here both
Conclusion. in the interests of the Nizam's country as in those of Imperial India itself. The Viceroy himself cannot leave the question at the stage at which he has left it. It must tax his utmost ability to place Hyderabad affairs on a footing satisfactory to himself. If His Lordship succeeds in doing this, not only Mahomedan India but Native Kingdoms in general will feel permanently grateful to him. No act of humanity, or statesmanship, or even of plain duty performed, while the East and the West do both, with one accord, celebrate the glorious Jubilee of our Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, can excel the measure which Lord Dufferin may adopt to reform and consolidate the Nizam's Kingdom. The practical meaning of the Jubilee is as much centred in the singular exertions of an Unique English Noblewoman to secure the welfare and elevation of millions of her dusky sisters in India, as in the pure broad comprehensive ability of the Nobleman which truly singlemindedly unremittingly seeks the permanent good of the self-governing nations of our country. Both have thus silently unperceivingly transformed themselves into the truest patriots of India ; and let me hope that the Jubilee Light with which they are now so naturally illumined, may fully shine upon that most unlucky Native State, which is also the largest, and, therefore, the most influential, among its numerous cotemporaries in India.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS RELATING TO THE AUTHOR'S "NOTES ON THE INDIAN EMPIRE."

As the Questions dealt with in the recent Work of the author relate to the continuous interests of India, he has the pleasure to insert below a small portion of the Press notices with which his Work has been recently honored. It is to be regretted that a part only of the stock of these notices could be printed here, first, because the author has no leisure in translating the notices of his numerous worthy native contemporaries who have been good enough to comment upon the work, and, secondly, because he has not been able to see a large number of European and Native Papers which have reviewed it. It is desirable to take this opportunity of requesting Editors of Journals and Periodicals to whom Indian Authors send their works for examination and opinion to be kind enough to favor them with copies of their Journals containing the Reviews. Much public benefit will accrue from the adoption of such a method, in that Authors will have a better chance of familiarising themselves with public opinion, which they are not likely to learn fully unless kept well acquainted with Press criticisms.

The Author is particular in inserting divergent views referring to the necessity of the State adopting a broad, generous and national policy for the country at large, to let it drink deep into the fountains of learning of the numerous practical Arts, Industries, Trades, Professions and Sciences, which may at once place India on a par with the best of Industrial Countries in Europe. The position of the Government now may rather be compared to that of a sweet innocent maiden who takes so long ere having a free talk, or a free dinner in her new home. The native public in general have not yet got out of their wonder at finding how efficacious and complete is the remedy placed before them whereby India may find brimful of occupation and material prestige and prosperity.

I have made full allowance for the respective shares which the Government and the various Peoples, Communities, Committees and Boards have to bear in organizing the statesmanlike-national Policy

that I have respectfully and earnestly called upon them to find, if they desire to acquit themselves before God and Man of having discharged their highest and most sacred trust in their keeping in behalf of a glorious Continent,—so sinfully and so painfully deranged and demoralized for centuries. Need I say that my solemn hopes lie in the initiation being taken by the European and Native Princes of the Land,—Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Councillors, Commissioners, Collectors, Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Thakores, &c.,—the main English Dignitaries being hereafter converted into such offices as those of Maharajas, Rajas, Princes, Chiefs, Nawabs, and the like. A crore or two at least may be found for the purpose by British India; and there are several Native States,* each of which can happily, too happily, spend several lacs a year in organizing perfect and practical Technical Institutes governed by the best agencies obtained from Europe. Both the English and Native Princes whom I have just enumerated, will, no doubt, find rather hard in striking out an entirely renovated national policy calling for enormous public expenditures; but the newer and the graver the Policy, in this instance, the deeper, the more ~~lustrous~~ ^{lustrous}, and the more permanent the fame which these Princes may acquire for themselves, individually, but, above all, for their dear and numerous Godly Nations. Who shall take the palm of this Glorious and Eternal Fame? Who, I impatiently ask, will be this palm-bearer of unmatched Eternal Glory and Fame?

AN INDIAN REFORMER.—Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, has put together a portly volume of more than 500 pages, as "Selections from my Recent Notes on the Indian Empire." The book is well brought up to date, and is dedicated "With permission" to Lord Randolph Churchill, "now Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons." It is almost impossible to give in reasonable space a fair idea of an encyclopaedic work like this. It will be enough perhaps to say that the different parts treat of "Russia, India, and Afghanistan; of the Armies of the Native States; of Indian Viceroys and Governors; Political Aspects; the Political Constitution; Native States; Notable Deaths; and Wenaukind in India, and that each part consists of leading articles contributed to the Native Press. It is emphatically not a book to be either read or reviewed off-hand, but Lord Randolph Churchill is no doubt right in thinking that Mr. Dinshah's "proposals and elucidations on the questions of the day deserve the practical consideration of statesmen." Leading articles as a rule, whether in the native or English papers, are intended to have an immediate effect in reference to the particular issue of the paper in which they appear. That is their *raison d'être*. But we can well understand that a statesman who has spent only a month or two in India might derive considerable benefit from a conscientious study of a collection of native leading articles extending over a series of years and treating of all the important Indian problems from a native standpoint. "It would," says Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir in his

dedication, "be presumptuous on my part if I attempted to make this note a flattering one to your Lordship all I would, therefore, say with due deference is, that it is your Lordship's singular and constitutional freedom from party conventionalism, prejudices, and stiffness which has always inspired in me hopes of your Lordship being able, in some near future, to deal with the affairs of Great Britain, its Dependencies, and Colonies in a manner which, while really raising them individually from time to time in the estimation of the civilized world, would also strengthen and purify their ties with Her Most Gracious Majesty's benign and world-wide empire" In his introduction Mr Dinshah expounds a novel and interesting scheme for creating 5,000 capable spokesmen for India "to influence the institutions of self-government and the Executive Governments, both here and in England The larger number the better, for the purely popular Assemblies may, indeed, need numerous members to bring on for open discussion every village, district, city, provincial or State question affecting the people, financially, politically, socially, or commercially We cannot say that we agree with him, We should be inclined rather to think that there is too much speechifying already, and too little practical effort after reform But his scheme has all the merit of novelty and ingenuity Every province is to have a large assembly to hold debates on all matters concerning the public finance and their disposal All towns and cities are to have secondary assemblies, in which the "debating power should be widely cultivated," and journals are to be established to report their debates *in extenso* These trained debaters will then send representatives to the Supreme Council and the Local Councils, to a corresponding assembly in London, and "at the outset India should be represented in the British Parliament by as many of its representatives as may harmonize with the number of its chief British administrators Each group of Native States may also return their representatives, if they can afford to do so Any Native Prince who has granted some measure of self government to his subjects will be entitled to a seat in the Council in the same manner as any ordinary member is returned or nominated" The Princes and the wealthy classes will assist the present few leaders with funds so that by means of Associations and other methods they may succeed in adding to the present rank of "patriotic debaters and writers," and "some of the principal persons should travel throughout the country and encourage their countrymen to identify themselves with public affairs and open debating assemblies to discuss and place them in suitable forms before the Government Mr Dinshah, who is one of our oldest and best known reformers, is nevertheless as energetic in the startling novelty of his proposed reforms as Lord Randolph possibly could be. He completely takes the wind out of the sails of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr Lal Mohan Ghose, and he winds up his introduction in a manner calculated to drive the members of the Finance Committee to desperation Having provided India with 5,000 orators he would bid them to "apply themselves sedulously to pointing out to Government how they might spare five or six crores a year in the cause of Arts, Industries and Professions of the country" This is, no doubt, a most desirable object. But we wonder what his five thousand trained orators, when he has got them, would say to it — *The Times of India*, 24th September, 1886

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR — The distinguished Editor will permit me to observe that all that the author has urged is certainly not to be achieved by a magician's wand He described the scheme as a whole, and how it was possible to develop and perfect it by gradual, but consistent, processes He points out the possibility in the distant future, and merely suggests the pursuance of a well settled line of action If the author and his worthy contemporaries were likely to live only a quarter, or a century more, it is certain the schemes which he has explained will have sufficiently advanced by that time The author would be very much mistaken in the capacity and genius of his country, and the increasing conscientiousness and benevolence of the British Government, should the country not swarm with several thousands of capable Orators, or be benighted by the establishment of a national system of technical education, on as perfect a scale as that obtaining in France, Germany, or Switzerland, in the course of the next 25 years He need not, therefore, reply to the seemingly grave doubts expressed by his younger contemporaries below.

The articles are all that we could wish for in a native editor. There is an independence of thought, a manly declaration of opinion, and an earnest outspoken loyalty, which should have its influence in forming native opinion in Gujarat. We

think that the author has done well in gathering these pieces together, so that they may have a larger circulation in the country. The chief subjects discussed are, "Russia, India, and Afghanistan," "The Armies of Native States, or the Military Re-organization of the Indian Empire," "Indian Viceroys and Governors," "The Political Constitution," "Native States," "About Womankind in India." There is also a valuable appendix on—"How to introduce National Technical Education into India." Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir in the introduction to the work, formulates a scheme for the meeting of popular representative assemblies in every town, city, and presidency, where discussions might take place on the questions which come before Government, and where subjects should be taken up of a practical character, such as "in the cause of arts, industries, and professions of the country," and the exploration of its vast and inexhaustible resources. These assemblies, he recommends, should in the first place be voluntary, and each should have a newspaper of their own, in which the speeches should be recorded, and the views of the different assemblies advocated. It is unnecessary to give extracts from the book, for we believe that many a passage in it went the round of the papers, in the exciting times when the articles were written. So long as there are men in the country like Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir, we need have no fear of its steady advance in all that will really make it a great country.—*The Statesman*, Calcutta.

The Editor of the *Statesman*.

SIR,—I observe you have honored my recent work on the Indian Empire with a short review. Though you are good enough to pay me a high compliment in reference to my humble part bearing on the initiation and development of the British policy in this country, you express disapproval of some of the literary features of the book. You must, therefore, kindly allow me to notice your complaint, slightly departing from my general rule to quietly profit from, but not to refute, any criticisms coming from distinguished public sources.

You have known me too long to need being reminded that I have ever been a searcher after deeper and deeper truths alone, and that even as I propound problems in advance of the general expositions of the day, I have to halt at times, but always to push forward in the regions of truth, to which there can be no end. And thus I am persuaded that my readers are often unavoidably led, through the labyrinth of conflicts of fact and opinion, to encounter the purer and deeper light of truth, which in respect of many a vital problem on the day, is enveloped in an almost impenetrable mist of doubts and perplexities. The mere mechanical part of composition is, therefore, necessarily subordinated to the great truths expounded, at the same time that the processes of discovering them are not altogether kept dark. I note my proneness to these evolutions of research and thought, though I hope they protrude but occasionally in the work. It is a curious coincidence that a sentence resembling the one commented upon by you has been noticed in a different light by a very competent scholar, and a distinguished civilian administrator, whose opinion I beg you will kindly allow me to quote in justice to my work. He is pleased to write in a note, dated the 8th October last:—

"For many years you have sent me your publications. I have just been perusing a portion of your "Selections," a copy of which you have sent me. I have not had the time to go through the whole of it.

"The book is a wonderful display of energy expended on a countless number of subjects of great magnitude and importance, subjects often so perplexing that the consideration of a single one of them might employ the thinking powers of an average politician a whole year. I cannot sufficiently admire the courage with which you expose, attack and demolish difficulties that meaner men shrink from merely contemplating; the versatility of your style which corresponds with the fertility of your ideas and the range of your conceptions; the prodigality of your descriptions, reflections, aspirations, condemnations, laudations. Indeed, at times, your pen like the brush of that great artist Turner in the maturity of his powers, is so potent that only after close study can the true significance of its teach-

ing, be grasped. For some time I paused over the sag-end of one of your sentences, which with the exception of your minatory address to Russia, I take to be as striking a piece of writing on anything that has ever come from you. I refer to a passage or fragment of a passage in page 10 of your letter to Lord Reay: "rather than every year allow thousands of boys and girls to be brought up in the hot-house of brain and mind pulverization and thrown upon the world as semi-exorcences of aimless, exasperated and tempestuous knowledge of slight personal gain but a dead loss to the world at large at a moment when it direly wants to be activated, to be replenished, and to be beautified and glorified as one of the lustrous perfect planets of the universe, and not as a demoniacal skeleton of poverty, sedition, semi vile barbarism, famine, war, extermination." Such soaring thoughts clothed in such sonorous language will no doubt encourage His Lordship to pursue the great path pointed out to the Statesman by the Seer. I have noticed a species of eloquence in India which I take to be indigenous, not the copy of any British classic, the genius of the East handling with strange power the English language to which you pay so sweet a compliment at page 193. Better for the world that you should use this power that is in you than be Minister of the Baroda State and confine your attention to a thousand petty details."

I cannot, consistently with my own feelings, tarry on a subject of personal delicacy, even if it were to show, by quoting some of the numerous testimonies received by me from time to time, that the best lucidity is not foreign, but peculiarly agreeable to a mind that can deliver itself in a manner you have taken exception to. However much one may love the simplicity of English primers, as one has often to sigh for the primitive purity and innocence of the early days of the world, the exigencies of difficult, impartial, or cautious expositions cannot be sacrificed to the temptations of invariably adopting an easy and luminous language sometimes so hostile to the interests of an unmixed truth.

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, Kewdabaug, December, 1886.

NOTE.—We are very conscious that our Reviewer did but scant justice to Mr. Dinshah's work, and we are glad to publish our old friend's mild protest.—ED., 8

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The various papers* we have here grouped together present, from different aspects, the interest now being taken with the subject of Technical Education in India. Mr. Burjorji Master's pamphlet is intended to demonstrate the necessity of this distinction, and to show how it is provided in *Madras*. That by Mr. Taleyarkhan, assuming the need, endeavours to show it may be practically supplied in this country. The notifications of the Madras Government contain the elaborate scheme by which the local authority hopes to ensure practical success for the movement. These publications are thus to a large extent complementary to each other; but we confine ourselves for the present to the two first mentioned.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, as we have indicated, proceeds on very different lines. He may be said to assume practically everything which Mr. Burjorji Master labours so hard to demonstrate, and sets himself to manufacture some practical remedy out of the ingredients ready to hand. As far as credentials are of value, he should be well fitted for the task. He was Secretary to the Chief Rajasthani Sabha of the Chiefs of Kattywar, and is now Municipal Commissioner under the Gaekwar's Government. He has been writing since 1863 upon "provincial, imperial, social, and religious questions" in a manner so voluminous that he now desires to publish "selec-

* *Technical Education for India*.—By Ardesheer Burjorji Master. London, 1885.
How to introduce Technical Education in India.—By Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, Bombay, 1886.

Madras Government Higher Examinations in Science, Art and Industries.—Notification and Syllabus. Madras, 1886.

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations Middle School Notification.—Madras, 16th December, 1885.

tions" from these writings in six volumes. He has no mean opinion of his literary labours, for he tells us that "these writings have been contemporaneous with the increasing efficacy and consolidation of the Queen-Victoria Government, and the increasing integrity and honour of Native States in India, as much as with the gradual reform, originality, moderation, precision, and activity of modern thought in India." This touch of vanity may be easily pardoned if all his papers exhibit as much practical good sense, and as much ability to go straight to the root of the matter under discussion as does the pamphlet before us. The scheme is introduced by a letter to Lord Reay, at whose request, and as the result of conversations with whom, it was prepared. Herein he clearly propounds the doctrine that we must proceed by modification of, and grafting upon our present system. He no doubt over-stakes the case when he remarks that "peaceful and practical India can no longer have sympathy with that system which yearly throws out dangerously increasing numbers of students of over-wrought brains, unpractical temperament, and worthless, dissipated tendencies." But this is a mere rhetorical flourish; he goes on more soberly to urge that "the most stringent necessity exists to break up the present single and monotonous course of education, commencing with the primary, and ending with the final University course 'an education which 'is fit for little more than Military service, and almost for general purposes, which, for want of enterprise and wealth, are looked upon with very little favour.' It is not necessary, however, to abuse our present system, which has done, and is doing good work; it is only sufficient to recognise that it can in future be considered only as part of a whole. In fact, such is the inborn desire for education among the natives of India that the country is growing into that condition which has been attained in other countries, by making education compulsory and free. There is no need of compulsion here, for scholars are plentiful whenever the schools are provided. The supply coming forward from the Primary and Middle Schools is too great to be run off in 'Sherry work,' law, and the other few existing outlets. We do not, therefore, require to dam up these outlets, but merely to open new ones. But though we must proceed, not by way of revolution, but by way of modification, it must not be imagined that the work is light, easy, or cheap. As the author says, 'it would be most discouraging and heart breaking if the question of introducing technical instructions were attempted in much the same way as a Prince or Governor would distribute prizes, found occasional scholarships, order a special grant for personal allowances, or office stationery, or direct an exceptional public building to be constructed.' Though funds are the great impediments, funds will have to be found, and Mr. Taleyarkhan is amenable enough to suggest that 'the expenditure on a reconstructed system of language, every school should be second only to that on the Public Works'."

hot house of brain and the suggested scheme may be briefly summarised as follows:—The present system is a dead loss to the world at large, at a moment when it directly wants to be gain, but a dead loss to the world at large, at a moment when it directly wants to be activated, to be replenished, and to be beautified and glorified as one of the lustrous perfect planets of the Universe, and not as a demoniacal skeleton of poverty, sedition, semi-vile barbarism, famine, war, extirpation." In his paper on the mode of introducing national technical education in India, our Baroda reformer describes the most striking feature of the present prevailing system as being involved in a general, literary, and classical education, and in theories of physics, mathematics, mechanics, and a few other abstract sciences and knowledge, which hardly one in a hundred students can practically apply when thrown upon the world. In this, it must be admitted, there is but too much of truth, for in every branch of education theory and practice should both be learnt. As a start Mr. Taleyarkhan proposes a statistical statement of the inhabitants of the various cities, towns, and villages. A second statistical return would include articles of general food and articles of general use throughout these places. Our limited space will not permit of our giving the details into which the writer enters, but we may express our coincidence with him in his opinion that, proceeding on this essentially preliminary and fundamental lines of inquiry, we shall be able to collect much valuable and necessary information for industrial and educational purposes. The ground-work of all general technical or industrial instruction being primary education, it is suggested that this should be insisted upon in all towns and villages. Moreover, in constructing each class so that it may specially suit the calling and leisure of a special class of the population,

trained teachers, and the whole apparatus of workshops, museums, and laboratories. In addition, "a systematic administrative Department should be founded for a rapid diffusion of technical education throughout the country." This latter would be most useful as a labour-saving machine. Independent departments may teach Sanskrit or Algebra in Madras, Bengal, or the Punjab, without any difficulty, but when we proceed to impart technical instruction, an instruction to be primarily based upon existing arts and industries, great loss of labour, time, and money will ensue from the want of mutual intercourse, and a system extending throughout the country. Industries have a tendency to localise themselves, and it would be futile for each separate Presidency to endeavour to localise all the industries in the whole country. Let each devote special attentions to what is peculiar to its own territory, giving and taking help from its neighbours. Mr. Taleyarkhan's paper goes fully into detail, and being replete with shrewd and suggestive remarks, it is well worth the perusal of all interested in this important subject. On another occasion we shall see how the Local Government hopes to solve the problem.—*Madras Mail*, 3rd June, 1886.

The most approved method of introducing national technical education in India is one of the problems at present exercising the minds of some of the leading reformers, in this direction, both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. * * * The author of this interesting brochure was induced to expound his views on this subject in consequence of the laudable desire of His Highness the Gaekwar to adopt some mode of technical education for his subjects. The question suggested to him, Mr. Taleyarkhan tells us, received his ready sympathies, as he was, perhaps, the earliest native writer who placed the evil of the dearth of trades and occupations in India in some specific light. Some years after this, when the Chiefs of Kattywar appointed him as their representative in charge of their international and foreign relations, Mr. Taleyarkhan "embraced the opportunity of the lamentable assassination of Earl Mayo to induce the native rulers of that province to establish a fund, commemorative of his memory, which recognized, and provided remedies for, the absence of popular arts and industries, and the exploitation of the physical resources of that country." The project that the writer refers to appears to have ended in nothing; but he feels gratified to know that the name of another esteemed Viceroy of its kind established in the Bombay Presidency. The resolution of Baroda points in the same direction. Mr. Taleyarkhan

NOTES ON THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—It is particularly refreshing to us to come across a native Indian writer who does honestly his best to appreciate the benefits of English rule and to discuss its inevitable short-comings in a fair and intelligent spirit. Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir (in his "Selections from my Recent Notes on the Indian Empire" (*The Times of India* Press, Bombay)), comes up to this standard and expectation in a particularly high and gratifying degree and without detracting in the least from his own independence. He treats the many subjects embraced within his notes, from native armies and States to the Russian menace and the questions of income tax and famine, from the native standpoint, and in most of them he comes to almost the same conclusions as ourselves. He at least has the courage to say that Russia's capture of Merv is an usurpation injurious to the safety of India, and that the seizure of Penjdeh and the imminent claims on the Upper Oxus and on Meruchak, as a *quid pro quo* for Kham-i-Ab, are only further indications of the Czar's insatiable ambition and fixed resolve to carry his arms into the region of British dominion. Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir has much to say about the native Chiefs of India and their rule. We agree with him in many particulars and where we disagree we are not disposed to dispute that his arguments have much force. Without being exactly a stylist Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir may be called a fluent writer, and the notes which he has collected on different matters connected with India are well worth preservation in the permanent form in which they have now been produced.—*The Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

could have prevented." This doubt, however, in the powers of Providence may be pardoned when we are told that the writer mentions this circumstance "with the dearest intentions towards the Paramount Government." He suggests that the expenditure on a reconstructed system of national education should be second only to that on public works. In his pamphlet, Mr. Taleyarkhan points out what rudimentary statistics and information will be needed before the wants, characteristics, and capacity of each village, town, or district can be ascertained. He suggests that an "administrational, political, educational, scientific, technical, and professional Conference should then be constituted, with a statesman-like general administrative member as president. Practical masters of various arts, sciences, professions, laboratories, factories, museums, and exhibitions should be imported from Germany, France, America, England, Switzerland, Italy, and any other places in Europe or Asia where arts and industries flourish, and provide occupations and profits to various classes of populations forming millions in the aggregate. The Conference should be moving about from one place to another to explore its resources and emphasize its wants and capabilities, with experienced natives of the required qualifications as their guides." Costly as the machinery of such a Conference must necessarily be, the idea of even a beginning in this direction must meet with approval and appreciation. It is further suggested that the instructional books should all be reformed and re-written, and divided into eleven grand and rough divisions, (1) professional, (2) agricultural, (3) physical, (4) technical, (5) mercantile, (6) administrative, (7) literary, (8) religious, (9) philosophical, (10) classical, and (11) linguistic. Mr. Taleyarkhan thinks it absolutely necessary that "hundreds of native pupils, variously graded in general education," should be sent from India to various parts of Europe and America, "to be brought up as masters of various arts and trades and the practical processes of pure and applied sciences."

In the consideration of all these gigantic plans and proposals, the question of adequate funds to carry them out naturally suggests itself; but the settlement of some practical design or system being at first determined upon, the financial aspect of the matter would then follow. Mr. Taleyarkhan would rather that the salt-tax be enhanced, the import duties re-imposed, the income tax popularly universalized, the "fat farmers and landholders" be sufficiently taxed as an English store be purchased in India at a less cost. His writings for the past 25 years be discontinued; that the civil and military services now reviewing is, singly, houses; that doubtful sanctity. * * It is not merely the bulkiness of the work, stationer - he is, shrewdness and moderation of his spirited writings and their funds are, this character, which considerably attract our attention. That there should be so much attention as the result of two years' work is creditable to the author. In it there are disquisitions upon every State-policy connected with India. In it is discussed all political and domestic questions. We find here the author employing his keen intellect on questions relating to the Revenues, Finances, Famines, Judiciary, Public Works, Railways, Commerce, Industries, Education and all other political reforms. It is simply enough to transcribe here the heads of the various parts of the work. * * * We have eleven essays on the Armies of Native States. Being a functionary of a Native State, Mr. Dinshah has paid unusual attention to the question of the Armies, and, though we may not subscribe to all that he says on this question, he has a claim upon our earnest attention. With the fact of the patience, industry and zeal spent in dwelling upon so many questions, we should not forget the heavy expenditure incurred by Mr. Dinshah in collecting and publishing these writings. A double duty is entailed upon the Author to write so much for the welfare of his country, and then to spend so much money in its publication. Not only has he to sacrifice his health, but also his wealth for the good of his country. This is a great penalty to pay in a country where public writers like Mr. Dinshah are not so wealthy, as corresponding persons are in England.

The chief merit of Mr. Dinshah's writings is their moderation. Certain thoughts are the Author's own, but there are many sentiments and reflections in which the Nations can share. In laying his propositions before the Government, in pointing out defects and remedial measures, Mr. Dinshah does not lose courage in telling the people where they themselves are wrong and backward. He could truly weigh

the school series should be so re-modelled that, as far possible, it should impart the knowledge of the art, trade, or industry, to be followed by the boys attending a particular class.—*The Advocate of India*, 27th February, 1886.

Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir has been good enough to send us from Baroda a copy of his interesting work. It is dedicated to Lord Randolph Churchill, in terms that are far from being inexact and too effusive, and most persons will note the accuracy of the description of his Lordship's "singular and constitutional freedom from party conventionalism, prejudices, and stiffness." The book appears to be a series of extracts from leading articles, arranged under definite heads, and easily followed by means of the table of contents. The author has a good deal that is fresh to say about Russia and Afghanistan, the reorganisation of the native armies, the Native States, Indian Viceroy, eminent Indians and the position of women in India. He writes freely and sensibly, and with an independent spirit. His loyalty is of an enthusiastic type, and his general aim appears to be to strengthen India against external assault, and to develop her powers of self-government. We have been much pleased by our examination of his book, and by the insight it shows into problems that have not hitherto sufficiently interested British politicians. General readers will be delighted with the respect the author shows for such prominent Englishmen as have championed the Indian cause, and notably for his admiration of Lord Ripon and Mr. Fawcett. He follows the criticism made upon the former with a good deal of closeness and spirit, and his enthusiasm is of so deep and fervent a character that in one place he speaks of him as "our late beloved and God-like Viceroy." Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir does not approve of the annexation of Upper Burmah, and he says it cannot, "under any known circumstances, be entirely converted into a British province." He would make it a tributary State, under a Burmese Sovereign, and he is much concerned that Mr. Gladstone should mission, to our late Secretary of State, in fact, alike as a critic and a reformer, Mr. Dinshah Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir, a well-known friend of India, Anglo-Indians, not to have noticed it in time. We can find only one about India, The York Herald, thousands of educated natives who can be compared to for. The York Herald, patriotism, and with his unceasing labors and exertions for the good of his country. Our chief astonishment is due to the capacity shown by him in attending the numerous problems relating to India, in so learned a manner, with all the onerous duties of his responsible office. We shall at present give up examining the questions dealt with in the work, as they need only be criticised in detail when the public mind is agitated by them. Mere selections from his recent extensive writings have occupied the space of this large volume. The first part of the work is devoted to Russia, India and Afghanistan,—the most difficult of all difficult questions which has puzzled the brains of distinguished Statesmen. The eighteen essays on this question will ever invite the attention of both European and Native Politicians until the difficulties between Russia and Afghanistan have been permanently solved. The second part refers to the Forces of the Native States, a measure in that connection being put forth with a view to harmonize those Forces with the Armies of the Indian Empire at large, which demands earnest attention. The other parts of the work are divided between subjects relating to Indian Viceroy and Governors, the British Political Constitution, Finances and Administrative Aspects and Reforms, men of Indian Celebrity, the Women of India, &c. All these Questions are important to Europeans as to Natives; and those desirous of acquainting themselves with Imperial problems will learn from this book much that is new and instructive. Though we do not agree with all that the learned writer says, we need not here enter into a discussion with him. The letter which Mr. Taleyarkhan has addressed to our popularly beloved Governor, Lord Reay, on technical education, is, indeed, worth an attentive perusal. We believe that the author's suggestions have been attended to in the scheme drawn up by Lord Reay on this important branch of popular Education. In respect of public

The author has written on many subjects, and may be taken to express opinions current among a large number of his countrymen. He possesses considerable, perhaps we should say remarkable, facility in writing English, though he writes it "with a difference." The book deserves to be carefully studied. We get the opinion of an educated Indian gentleman at first hand on many burning questions, social, political and religious, now agitating the "brightest jewel" of the Imperial Crown."—*The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.

Once a writer always a writer, which is the motto of all genuine public writers. The zeal and industry with which Mr. Dinshah Ardesbir Taleyarkhan has continued his public writings, in spite of his heavy official duties as Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, are singular. Lord Dufferin has just left Baroda. During his visit great preparations were made there, just as they occur every year in Baroda—being the Capital of a native King. Mr. Dinshah has been always identified with these works also, and his labors and perseverance have always been uniformly applauded. His official occupation is of a long standing: it is only those who visited Baroda before and knew its condition then, and visits it now and compares its present state with the past, that can appreciate the laborious work to which a Municipal Commissioner is fated in a city like Baroda. To state, in brief, the conversion of the Guicwar's Capital from the base condition it was in the times of the former Maharajas to its present cleanly and orderly condition is due to Mr. Dinshah's devotion to the well-being of the city for many years. Our surprise at Mr. Dinshah, formerly of the *Gujerat Mitra*, familiarly known among Gujaratis as "Brother Dinshah," continuing his public writings in the midst of his onerous official duties is explainable as above stated. His exertions as such have continued and increased in the course of the last 25 years. He was the founder of the *Gujerat Mitra*, and in conducting it subjected himself to great sacrifices at a time when there was no other journal in Gujarat, where many parties looked upon his undertaking with rancour. It was in these circumstances that he triumphed in placing that journal on a firm footing and continued it for a long time. Since that time his ability as an English writer came into prominence. He has continued his writings for the past 25 years on various social and political topics, and the work we are now reviewing is, singly, the largest he has yet published. * * * It is not merely the bulkiness of the work, but also the gravity, shrewdness and moderation of his spirited writings and their ~~finds~~ ^{value} as his character, which considerably attract our attention. That there should be so much attention as the result of two years' work is creditable to the author. In it there are disquisitions upon every State-policy connected with India. In it is discussed all political and domestic questions. We find here the author employing his keen intellect on questions relating to the Revenues, Finances, Famines, Judiciary, Public Works, Railways, Commerce, Industries, Education and all other political reforms. It is simply enough to transcribe here the heads of the various parts of the work. * * * We have eleven essays on the Armies of Native States. Being a functionary of a Native State, Mr. Dinshah has paid unusual attention to the question of the Armies, and, though we may not subscribe to all that he says on this question, he has a claim upon our earnest attention. With the fact of the patience, industry and zeal spent in dwelling upon so many questions, we should not forget the heavy expenditure incurred by Mr. Dinshah in collecting and publishing these writings. A double duty is entailed upon the Author to write so much for the welfare of his country, and then to spend so much money in its publication. Not only has he to sacrifice his health, but also his wealth for the good of his country. This is a great penalty to pay in a country where public writers like Mr. Dinshah are not so wealthy, as corresponding persons are in England.

The chief merit of Mr. Dinshah's writings is their moderation. Certain thoughts are the Author's own, but there are many sentiments and reflections in which the Nations can share. In laying his propositions before the Government, in pointing out defects and remedial measures, Mr. Dinshah does not lose courage in telling the people where they themselves are wrong and backward. He could truly weigh

difficulties in relation to the advancing fortunes of the country—and these difficulties, as he points out below, concern both the Government and the people.

* * * *

The great want of India is its representation in behalf of its own people. Public opinion is still not properly brought up, and there is no method to give due vent to it as it is being formed. Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan produces a scheme in his Introduction how to secure the representation of the people themselves on questions of administrative reforms, which takes the village as its unit and continues it till it ends with Imperial Councils and Parliament. The essence of the scheme is the conductment of Assemblies by efficient representatives elected by the people; these assemblies he desires should be established for different districts, provinces, Presidencies and the Indian Metropolis. Every subordinate Assembly should be represented in the superior one, and this being carried up to the Imperial Assembly, the smallest Board will have the chance of being represented in the highest representative Assembly. The village Sabhas may elect the Kusba Sabhas, the Kusbas could send their representatives to Cities, the Cities could do the same to the Presidencies, and the Presidencies to the Imperial Assemblage. The execution of such a scheme, Mr. Dinshah believes, will permit of an elaborate representation of the country at large in the Councils of the Empire, while thousands of orators could be gradually got up to advocate the rights and interests, of the country. Mr. Dinshah has explained his proposals at length, which, though looking well on paper, has to be attentively considered by the public, if it be the most feasible one or any other. *[The able critic may here be informed that the scheme devised has never been intended as one that could be perfected all at once, while this latest of all the Author's schemes is only a part of much what was suggested before and accepted by public associations to a notable extent.]* Mr. Dinshah has dedicated his work to a distinguished Nobleman, Lord Randolph Churchill.—*The East Gostar.*

We have had for sometime before us this bulky volume, dedicated, with permission, to our late Secretary of State, Lord Randolph Churchill, and edited by ~~Mr. Taleyarkhan~~ ^{Mr. Taleyarkhan}, a veteran writer of long experience. We really regret not to have noticed it in time. We can find but very few men among hundreds and thousands of educated natives who can be compared to Mr. Dinshah in his feeling patriotism, and with his unceasing labors and exertions for the good of his country. Our chief astonishment is due to the capacity shown by him in attending the numerous problems relating to India, in so learned a manner, with all the onerous duties of his responsible office. We shall at present give up examining the questions dealt with in the work, as they need only be criticised in detail when the public mind is agitated by them. Mere selections from his recent extensive writings have occupied the space of this large volume. The first part of the work is devoted to Russia, India and Afghanistan,—the most difficult of all difficult questions which has puzzled the brains of distinguished Statesmen. The eighteen essays on this question will ever invite the attention of both European and Native Politicians until the difficulties between Russia and Afghanistan have been permanently solved. The second part refers to the Forces of the Native States, a measure in that connection being put forth with a view to harmonize those Forces with the Armies of the Indian Empire at large, which demands earnest attention. The other parts of the work are divided between subjects relating to Indian Viceroy and Governors, the British Political Constitution, Finances and Administrative Aspects and Reforms, men of Indian Celebrity, the Women of India, &c. All these Questions are important to Europeans as to Natives; and those desirous of acquainting themselves with Imperial problems will learn from this book much that is new and instructive. Though we do not agree with all that the learned writer says, we need not here enter into a discussion with him. The letter which Mr. Taleyarkhan has addressed to our popularly beloved Governor, Lord Reay, on technical education, is, indeed, worth an attentive perusal. We believe that the author's suggestions have been attended to in the scheme drawn up by Lord Reay on this important branch of popular Education. In respect of public

services, sincere patriotism and true philanthropic labors, Mr. Dinshah is to be ranked among men like Mr. Malabari. Poor India has nothing to do with thousands of nominally educated youths; but she badly needs benevolent and zealous men of the character of the author.—*Bombay Janta-Jamsheed*.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.—Thanks to the enterprising and liberal Gujarati Daily of Bombay for its kindly notice, the author notes the rather quaint manner in which he is compared with one of his younger contemporaries. Mr. Malabari's gentle youth of high promise and worthy attainments, has appeared on the stage many years after the public career entered upon by the present author, whose mantle, as Parsi-Kagilch journalist, has fallen upon Mr. Malabari. This patriotic gentleman, perhaps more prominent among the followers, does well, indeed by pursuing somewhat of that policy of the author which was adopted by him in bringing about a peaceful Revolution in the Guicwar's Kingdom,—once a Dark Den of Chaos, Corruption and Illiteratism of the most desperate character, where the most sacred and unceasing efforts of many years were employed against caste predominance and base political acts and conspiracies, which are often let loose in a declining and desperate Native State. Referring, however, to the subsequent Renovated Age, the author would not believe for a moment, as the very sprightly journal, the *Nes* and the *Royal*, would have it, that the British Government had by a mere chance-effort placed His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the Throne of Baroda :—“He owed his elevation immediately to the ‘stupidity of Colonel Phayre and to Mr. Dinshah Taleyarkhan’s persistent exposure of ‘Baroda misrule.’ Being totally unaware who the gentleman is in charge of the *Race and the Royal*, the author begs to correct him, that the Queen’s Government deserved unreserved praise for finding out the most eligible Member from the Guicwar’s Family. Whatever Colonel Phayre’s diligence, his motives and intentions were praiseworthy, and, as such, were, the author thinks, applauded by him in one of his works on the Baroda Kingdom.

We are very much grieved to find that we should have allowed so much time to elapse ere taking a fit notice of the most valuable work, we should say, edited by Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner to His Highness the Guicwar of Baroda. It will not be out of place to mention here that this *Gujarat Mitra* paper is proud in looking upon Mr. Dinshah as its father—a gentleman who has had nearly quarter of a century’s experience of practical questions affecting the advancement and welfare of India, and it is his quarter of a century’s treatment of these questions that has enabled him to make many contributions on the leading questions of the day vitally important to this country, and finally to collect them in the form of a book so that they may be circulated in a way they ought to be. So Mr. Dinshah rightly styles the work “Selections from my recent Notes on the Indian Empire.” The work is divided into eight parts * * * taking a lengthy review of this important work; however we have tried to give all the matter contained in the book though very briefly. The book is very important to a man of politics, and we hope it will not be less interesting to a common reader. It has been dedicated to Lord Randolph Churchill. It is also deserving of mention here that Mr. Dinshah has struggled hard for these last twenty-five years to treat practical questions affecting the advancement and welfare of India, and consequently we do not wonder at Mr. Dinshah speaking with authority on the subject-matter of the work.—*Gujarat Mitra*, 27th February, 1887.

* * * Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, it is needless to mention, has been well known as one of the most diligent of Native thinkers on this side of India. Years since he pointed out the urgency of national regeneration and prosperity by means of the revival of many a languishing and dying trade and industry of the country. * * *—*Indian Spectator*.

That Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan has established his reputation as a public writer, the work before us, “Selections from my recent Notes on the Indian Empire,” amply testifies. The work is dedicated to Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Taleyarkhan is well known to have furnished his share of contribution to the press on the intricate political and other problems of the day, of which this work

is a collection. As we have said, his experience, extending over twenty-five years, specially marks him out as a qualified writer on the different questions that have from time to time formed the theme of public discussion. As moving somewhat out of his orbit he is naturally diffident of the approval of the rising class of publicists whose views, as he says, are rather extreme ; but this, perhaps, is as it should be, since he would appear to have secured the approval of a higher school of politicians and others. This approval, no doubt, many of his educated contemporaries, both young and old, in common with ourselves, warmly share. Such intellectual sympathy will be all the more intensified by certain identity of views, suggestions and proposals, and by the subsequent verification of theories once maintained by him. The object of the work is not only to render tangible and lasting his services to the country, without indulging in vain outpourings of the soul, aspirations and championships for abstract rights, or 'combatting phantoms supposed to be steeping the country in poverty,' but to throw the concentrated effulgence of the "Mazdiazni-Christian" light now lying buried and neglected in native India, and to "free the country from the unethical and effeminate shackles of countless ages."

As regards the style and get-up of the work, we think both to be creditable to the author ; and it is all the more so, since he assures us that he could only attend to them amidst the scanty leisure which his responsible official duties afforded. The pages of this handsome volume prove that he has given adequate prominence enough to the principles which have consistently guided the author. We hope to give a detailed notice of it next week.—*Indian Spectator*.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—We owe a debt of apology to Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, for not reviewing ere this his excellent little pamphlet entitled "How to introduce National Technical Education in India." The pamphlet is printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay, and contains the observations of the author on education in general, and on the absolute necessity of introducing technical education in particular. Mr. Taleyarkhan has been officially connected with the Imperial Native States of Western India for several years past, and he now holds the position of State Municipal Commissioner under H. H. the Guekwar of Baroda. In his opinion, for the sake of the desirability of introducing Technical Education in India, he describes the prevailing system of education as a "general, literary and classical education" comprising theories of physics, mathematics, mechanics, and a few other abstract sciences and knowledge which hardly one in a hundred students can practically apply when thrown upon the world." There is a good deal of truth in this description. The moral and material depression of the natives of India, says Mr. Taleyarkhan, has passed that tinkering of a cure which might well have answered in days past. With its terming millions and endless resources, India suffers for the want of varied and lucrative occupations and thus constantly borders on the verge of anarchy, famine and wholesale destruction. We perfectly concur with Mr. Taleyarkhan when he emphatically declares as follows :—

It is far better that innocuous taxes should be enhanced, or imposed where they do not exist already, some of the unproductive expenditures abolished, and the educational fees recast in harmony with the value of the rarity of the instruction imparted with a view to obtain the enhanced funds, rather than that millions should be borne in the country without having before them the very elementary aims of their lives.

For the successful execution of his scheme, Mr. Taleyarkhan recommends :—

An Administrational, Political, Educational, Scientific, Technical and Professional Conference should then be constituted with a statesman-like general administrative member as President. Practical masters of various arts, sciences, professions, laboratories, factories, museums and exhibitions should be imported from Germany, France, America, England, Switzerland, Italy, and any other places in Europe or Asia where arts and industries flourish, and provide occupations and profits to various classes of populations forming millions in the aggregate. The people should be moving about from one place to another to explore its

resources and emphasise its wants and capabilities, with experienced natives of the required qualifications as their guides. The instructional books should all be reformed and re-written and divided into eleven grand and rough divisions, (1) professional, (2) agricultural, (3) physical, (4) technical, (5) mercantile, (6) administrative, (7) literary, (8) religious, (9) philosophical, (10) classical and (11) linguistic. There is, again, an undoubted necessity for hundreds of native pupils, variously graded in general education, being sent at once from India to various parts of Europe and America to be brought up as masters of various arts and trades and the practical processes of pure and applied sciences which would be of immediate assistance to thousands who may desire to become traders or artisans in a thousand directions.

As for the *modus operandi* by which the finances are to be found to work out his scheme, Mr. Taleyarkhan writes as follows:—

I would rather, as I beg leave to submit, wish that the salt-tax be enhanced, the import duties reimposed, the income-tax popularly universalized, the fat farmers and landlords, who pay, or do not pay at all some antiquated State dues, be sufficiently taxed, and that also some newly-devised birth, succession, marriage and feast taxes be imposed, rather than every year allow thousands of boys and girls to be brought up in the hot-house of brain and mind pulverization, and thrown upon the world as semi excrescences of aimless exasperated and tempestuous knowledge of slight personal gain but a dead loss to the world at large, at a moment when it directly wants to be activated, to be replenished, and to be beautified and glorified as one of the lustrous perfect planets of the Universe, and not as a demoniacal skeleton of poverty, sedition, semi-vile barbarism, famine, war, extirpation. It were far better that the merchants, landlords and officials who earn thousands of pounds a year, had a fraction of their enormous profits cut off; that rich pensioners contributed to the public funds; that inferior stores were purchased in India at a less cost; that costly palaces and huge buildings were discontinued; that the civil and criminal authorities were satisfied with smaller houses; that doubtful sanitary and public works even secondary works, were held in abeyance.

But, for Mr. Taleyarkhan's noble aspirations to assume a tangible form, it is in the first instance necessary that the State itself should take a full and powerful interest in the matter; for, private enterprise alone in such a gigantic scheme will be impotent. Mr. Taleyarkhan next insists upon primary education being made compulsory, ^{at the same time} ~~that~~ ^{the} work ~~handbook~~ ^{educational} requires the educational system to be elastic so that it may specially suit the calling and leisure of different classes of the population. Then, the school series of readers also he would have so remodelled that, as far as possible, they should impart the knowledge of the art, trade, or industry, which may be followed by the boys attending a particular class. In short, Mr. Taleyarkhan's revised system of national education would aim at imparting to a student just so much instruction as may be needed for his own business in after-life.

—*The People's Friend*, August 28, 1886.

We publish with pride the following friendly letter which came to us from a true Patriotic Indian, a high official of Baroda, and the author of many instructive and interesting works. We have already received one of his recent works. We are sorry we have not yet reviewed that valuable book. We hope we shall do it soon.

"I am exceedingly gratified to see that you have started a journal in the interests of the Arts and Industries of the country. Though a novel undertaking the Indian public was sorely in need of it. You have the noblest prospects before you in respect of inducing the British Government to introduce technical instruction in the country, which they have most deplorably neglected. This is a question in which I have been deeply interested for many years,—since, perhaps, the present generation of writers were in their cradles, and since the time when none in your own Native Community had bestowed a single practical thought on the subject. Being convinced that, above all, Government is the only strong and successful agency which can give a national stimulus to popular instructions on subjects mentioned in my appendices, I issued last year a stirring and practical treatise on the whole question, which the Government of India is pleased to honor by placing it

among the works to be referred to as authorities. But I very much regret that both the Bombay and Calcutta Governments have rather disappointed me so far as their practical action is concerned. One great benefit gained by the publication of the pamphlet is the strong direction given to public opinion that Government is bound, sooner or later, to devise a national policy of technical instruction, on which a few crores will have to be expended every year. I am convinced that this great effort will strike at the root of all our present national poverty, weakness, and our utter degeneracy, moral and political. I must however close this here being much pressed for time.—*The Indian Workman*, 12th February, 1886.

We have received a very interesting pamphlet by Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan upon the best method of introducing technical education into India. The author observes that the present system of education in India does not answer the needs of the population. The groundwork of technical education being primary education he recommends that the latter should be made compulsory, and that primary schools should be established in every village, but is opposed to free education except for the very humblest classes. He next advocates the addition of technical classes to the existing schools in India, by means of which various trades and professions would be taught. These suggestions are most sensible, but the chief difficulty would be in procuring trained masters for conducting these classes. The author also recommends that a systematic administrative department should be founded for the rapid diffusion of technical education throughout the country. Mr. Taleyarkhan's pamphlet undoubtedly is a most important one, as technical education is one of the great wants of India, and we confidently recommend it to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government.—*The Poona Observer*, 26th February, 1886.

Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, the late Secretary to the Chief Rajasthani ~~of the Chiefs of Kattywar~~, and now ~~as the Municipal Commissioner under His Highness the Gaekwar's Government~~, has recently ~~published~~ under the above title, an interesting pamphlet which contains elaborate suggestions for ~~the introduction~~ in a practical way with the most important question of the day, viz., the question of the introduction of technical education in India, with an appeal to H. E. Lord Reay soliciting His Excellency's immediate attention to those suggestions for the purpose of seeing them actually carried into effect at the earliest possible time. We have studied the pamphlet with the utmost attention and care, and we are glad to assure the author that some of his suggestions are really practical, and that, with some material differences, our views are almost coincident with some of his. But we must point out here one essential difference in our own and Mr. Taleyarkhan's point of view in order that our respective suggestions may be compared and comprehended. Mr. Taleyarkhan has proposed a grand scheme which is to introduce technical education in every town and village throughout India, while we were content with suggesting some preliminary steps in the introduction of technical education within the limits of our presidency in the principal district towns. This difference, considerable as it is, must naturally give rise to further difference in the ways and means by which technical education is to be introduced. Thus, while for his national scheme Mr. Taleyarkhan goes to the length of proposing imperial taxation, we, on our part, were quite content with Municipal and Public contributions. Here is what he says:—
"Not only a comprehensive and exhaustively-framed scheme of the character described by me should be framed, but finances should be found to work it out. I would, as I beg leave to submit, wish that the salt-tax be enhanced, the import duties reimposed, the income-tax popularly universalized, the fat farmers and landlords, who pay, or do not pay at all, some antiquated State dues, be sufficiently taxed, and that also some newly-devised birth, succession, marriage and feast taxes be imposed."
Again while we were content with a conference of experts such as may be found in India, to examine the productions of Native Arts and Industries, Mr. Taleyarkhan would like to have an international conference of the following description:—
"An Administrative, Political, Educational, Scientific, Technical and Profes-

national Conference should then be constituted, with a statesman-like general administrative member as President. Practical masters of various arts, sciences, professions, laboratories, factories, museums and exhibitions should be imported from Germany, France, America, England, Switzerland, Italy, and any other places in Europe or Asia where arts and industries flourish, and provide occupations and profits to various classes of populations forming millions in the aggregate. The Conference should be moving about from one place to another to explore its resources and emphasise its wants and capabilities, with experienced Natives of the required qualifications as their guides. The instructional books should all be reformed and re-written and divided into eleven grand and rough divisions, (1) professional, (2) agricultural, (3) physical, (4) technical, (5) mercantile, (6) administrative, (7) literary, (8) religious, (9) philosophical, (10) classical and (11) linguistic."

One who reads our article of 31st ultimo, on the subject and compares it with this pamphlet, will find the same proportional difference of magnitude between the moderation of our proposals and the grandeur of Mr. Taleyarkhan's.

Now had there been the slightest possibility of the Government of India being persuaded to think that a national system of technical education was as important a matter for their executive action as that of the military defences of India, that "the normal expenditure," in the words of the author of the pamphlet, "on national education ought to be ten or twelve times larger than it is now," and that for this purpose imperial taxation of the nature suggested by the author ought rightly to be introduced in the fiscal system of the country,—had, we say, there been the slightest possibility of the Government of India listening to any of these proposals, and likewise the public acquiescing in any action of the Government based on these proposals, we should heartily have given our best attention to the author's scheme in its full magnitude. But as it is, we are constrained to think, its very magnitude and grandeur are unfavourable to it, and would therefore as little influence the action of the local or imperial Government as any the most chimerical scheme that may be suggested. It must, therefore, be thoroughly revised and must be brought into so moderate limits that even the local Governments could take independent action thereon. With these remarks on the general plan of the author's scheme we wish to conclude our first notice of the pamphlet. We hope soon to return to it again.

February, 1886.
The State itself, 26th Feb. 1886, and the ...
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How to introduce national technical education in India.—Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan's brochure on this important question, receipt of a copy of which we acknowledged the other day, is earnestly written; but we are afraid the method in which it deals with the subject is bewildering. The value of general education appears to us to be needlessly described while the scheme of technical instruction which is recommended is so vast that, if it were taken as a basis for practical action, perhaps a decade, certainly the ordinary period of one administration, would not suffice to prepare the ground for it, not to speak of the impossibility of finding the funds for it. This will be apparent even from the heads of the scheme as summarised in the last but one para. p. 27:—

(a) Statistical information referring to the character and extent of the population of each town, village, or any other separatable tract of a division, or a province, to be obtained.

(b) Also statistical information referring to the character and quantity of indigenous and foreign produce of all sorts in use in each such place, and the character and extent of the local agencies existing for the getting up of the various indigenous articles in use.

(c) Rudimentary education should be in some degree compulsorily enforced among all classes of the populations.

(d) General education in schools, colleges and universities to be so qualified and graded, as to suffice in each case for the purposes of a technical class to be attached to each of the representative schools, colleges, &c.

(e) Each representative school, &c., to consist of the elements of general, as well as technical, education in specific sympathy with the crafts, wants and genius of the classes represented by that school.

(f) The scale of fees for the various educational institutions or classes should be

regulated, as far as possible, according to the value of the profession or science taught.

(g) It should be obligatory, as far as possible, on every student to declare at the outset the line of learning which he would choose for himself.

(h) Substantial scholarships to be founded for arts, mechanical, agricultural, and chemical students, also for those meant for mining, mineralogy, &c., to enable them to proceed to Europe to master the said arts, &c. Scholarships should also be opened for attending the practical schools wherever they may exist, and for any rare studies, or industries found in any district.

(i) Departmental heads for general and technical education should be appointed and deputed to Europe to study the technical schools and colleges, laboratories, museums, workshops, manufactories, model farms, mining, mineral works, &c.

(j) First class European technological superintendents, indigenous artisans and other industrial agents should be nominated.

(k) Simple hand machines and apparatuses, both indigenous and European, to be collected and adopted as one great feature of technical education, a thorough and popular use of these simple and inexpensive agencies being a great national want. They should also be constantly invented.

(l) Laboratories and museums to be opened, existing workshops and manufactories for teaching purposes, being recognized as may be arranged by the superintendents.

(m) Technological superintendents should be deputed to the districts to explore the various resources of soil, hills, streams and rivers, forests, and the depths of the earth.

(n) A systematic history to be prepared of the resources, crafts and industries indigenous to each district as referring to the past and the present, and explaining origin, character, method of execution, scope, &c.

(o) Every Capital in the country to be made the centre of teaching all higher arts, philosophies, sciences and industries.

(p) The affiliation, in various grades, of general with technical education to be devised. The reduction of matriculated students, B.As. and M.As. to be brought about in proportion to the increased number of students of specific training. A reduction should also be carried out in the theoretic crudities of college students, to render them practical for the administrative, financial, commercial, economical, &c. branches of the country's affairs.

Now all this, good in its way, is surely too much in advance. We do not undervalue the existing system of general education undoubtedly needs modification but it requires no radical change and its depreciation is not necessary to establish the importance of any kind of technical instruction. * * *—*Subodh Patra*, 21st March, 1886.

* * * Mr. Taleyarkhan has a very close grasp of his subject, and has worked out his scheme on very broad lines. * * * Mr. Taleyarkhan is very much in earnest, and his earnestness sometimes betrays him into very wonderful language. But that detracts nothing from the value of his schemes which is comprehensive, practical and well worthy of a trial. * * *—*The Hind Times*.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The necessity of technical education in India is very ably and prominently set forth and emphatically urged on the notice of Government in a pamphlet now before us, written and edited by Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan of Baroda. While we fully concur with the writer on the exigency on the part of Government of the early adoption of the measure proposed by him and the incalculable benefits derivable therefrom to the population generally, ensuring the permanency of British rule in India, we are compelled to state that we entertain serious misgivings whether the practical realisation of the scheme, even in its entirety will prove beneficial to the Indian people, to the extent contemplated by Mr. Ardeshir, unless legislative action is taken on a broad basis by the British Indian Government with the full sanction of the Home Government, to protect local trades and industries; and whether the English nation will be so self-denying and generous in permitting such a legislative measure being

enacted to their manifest detriment and loss, is indeed highly problematical. Without some such legislative *egis* it would be bootless to expect success, or any practical and appreciable benefit to India and her sons, for it is eminently clear that indigenous industries to assume shape, development, range, and perfection, and be in a position to cope and compete successfully with similar foreign industries, will require the lapse of many decades and scores of years.

We note that the scheme and its details as enunciated by Mr. Ardeshir, are too elaborate, refined, and ponderous, to take with a Government so supine and conservative as the Indian Government. A simpler and less complicated project may be more susceptible to them, and perhaps better suited to the exigencies of the Indian people and the existing state of things.

In concluding this brief notice and review of Mr. Ardeshir's interesting pamphlet, we cannot help but citing a few lines from the same about India and higher education, so pregnant with truthful and timely warning, that "peaceful and practical India can no longer have sympathy with that system which yearly throws out dangerously increasing numbers of students of over-wrought brains, impractical temperament, and worthless, disaffected tendencies." We say there is not a little of amplification in what Mr. Ardeshir says. Higher education is now generally felt to be the bane of India, involving a latent element of serious and imminent danger to the State and the Paramount Power. The result of this insane policy of Government, we note, *as a rule*, has been simply to metamorphose the naturally mild, sedate, abstemious, and pious Hindus into so many reckless sceptics deeply inoculated with all the most degrading Western vices and immoralities. This is no gammon or hyperbole, but a glaring incontrovertible fact, sustained by numberless instances. It cannot be denied that it was with the covert idea and aim of proselytizing India, and led away with the delusive hope that Western learning and science would prove the most potent factor in achieving that object, that Government was induced to give the impetus to higher education in India, but the effect we see has been the very reverse and has proved highly disastrous. The able speech delivered by the Honourable A. Ramachandra Iyer, LL.B., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, at the London Mission Lecture Hall, Bangalore, in the month of March last, in reply to Revd. Mr. Slater's idiotic *thesis* about *vital Christianity*, (?) as opposed to traditional and authoritative Christianity, and the political, educational, and religious benefits conferred by the English rule in India ought, we ^{think} ~~adhere~~ to bar for ever all hope of proselytizing learned Hindus. ^{Mr. T. L. ...} ~~Mr. T. L. ...~~ ^{cast} ~~cast~~ an effectual damper on all future Government Missionary agencies and enterprises in India. In fine we are constrained to say that if the insensate policy, we above adverted to, is persisted in by Government, we may, at no distant date, see the disgraceful scene of "Bunker's Hill" in America, re-enacted on the sunny shores of India, with a vengeance; and we would, for the safety of the British Government and the cohesion of the Empire, hope that better counsels will prevail, and effectually avert the dreaded catastrophe; and that India may for ever and aye be the brightest and most valued jewel in England's glorious diadem.—*The Western Star*, Cochin, 8th May, 1886.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—This important subject engaged our attention years ago, and we are glad to find now that it is recurring attention in influential quarters. We have before us an interesting brochure from the pen of Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkan, entitled 'How to introduce National Technical Education in India.' Before entering upon the various points set forth in the pamphlet, we must remark that the strides, which education has been making in India lately, have led to her impoverishment in a material point of view and let loose upon society a large number of youths, who can claim to have passed successfully the examinations, but for whom there is no employment. The rage for education has spread throughout every class of people, and the humblest peasant has only one grand object in view, viz., to educate his children and try to get them to pass successfully. We commend this laudable desire and would be glad if the benefits of education are extensively diffused throughout the country. But, as we remarked, we find that while intellectually great progress is made amongst the masses, a large number of youths are

thrown adrift into the world, without employment, and their only stock in trade are certain letters of Alphabet tacked on to their names. The list of candidates for the annual examinations conclusively proves, that channels of employment for all of them cannot be found. Intellectual labour is no doubt necessary to carry on the business of life, but when every one in the country aspires after intellectual distinction and honors, there must necessarily follow a revolution in society. What has to be done to prevent such a threatened calamity? It is to introduce Technical Education in every School and College in the Country. The immense and boundless resources of India, her mineral and vegetable products are sufficient to provide raw material for millions to work upon.

The writer of the Pamphlet tells us that he was led to write the main part of his work in consequence of the laudable desire of His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda to introduce some mode of Technical Education in his country. An attempt was made in the direction, in which many distinguished persons joined, and it was resolved to commemorate the memory of the late lamented Earl Mayo, by naming the Institution after him. The best of counsels not having prevailed throughout the course of negotiations, the very large fund which had been subscribed was not utilized. But, nevertheless, the scheme did not die a natural death, for it is gratifying to see that a Technical College is to be established in Bombay, and named after another esteemed Viceroy. An Institution of this nature is the first of its kind established in Bombay, and we hope that it will succeed and realize the object its founders have in view.

But the establishment of such a College in Bombay alone, will not confer any material benefit to the country. Efforts of a limited nature will not grasp the great evil, to remedy which, we seek. The Technical College should be a national one, and Technical Education should be engrafted into every Educational Institution and form part and parcel of instruction imparted. We trust our Rulers will give the matter their best consideration, for the idea is a noble, grand and comprehensive one. It will strike a death-blow to that bane of Indian progress-national poverty,—it will afford every youth who leaves his School or College to be self-dependent, and not to go about from place to place seeking masters' favour and influence to get a job. There is just now such a plethora of passed candidates in the Madras Presidency without employment that many have taken to the ignoble employment of selling grain, flowers, vegetables, vams, &c., but still they are proud of their B. A., E. A., &c., as suffixes to their names—Mr. J. Iyer. B. A.

Dealer in gram, rice, &c., is the trade card of many in the Presidency and Mofussil. How more honorable would it be, if a profession has been learned at School. His bread is secure, and he need not despair about the means of supporting himself. There is no doubt that in consequence of the rush to shine intellectually, the ranks of artisans, mechanics, and those in the humbler walks of life are being gradually thinned in the country. The rising generation looks with contempt upon the profession of their progenitors, and those who remain and carry on the trade are people who have received the curse of Minerva, who do not form the slightest spark of intellectual fire. Such people from their comparative paucity in every town are stupidly proud of themselves and do not care for work, as they always say their hands are full. This is the state of things in every town, and what is the cause? It is easily to be traced. Every one despises any profession, which necessarily subjects him to some humiliation. A man sees that a relative of his receives honors on account of his mental superiority from men, before whom, he must appear as he should. This causes a dislike to take to trade and reduces the number of those who minister to the wants of the public. Many reasons of such a trivial and stupid nature retard the progress of Technical Education. But when the adoption of certain profession is a *sine qua non* in every School in India, and if such a thing is being legislated upon, there is no alternative left. Like Germany every subject of the Empire should study a profession. Even the scions of Royalty are not exempted, for one of the sons of Emperor William apprenticed himself to a Book Binder, another to a Locksmith. A Law of this nature if introduced into India, would be a great blessing to the country and a few decades hence we will not hear of those instances of poverty, starvation and misery which now stalk about the country in broad daylight. There are millions who follow no profession at all, and

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